REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,264.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	28
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion Rs. 5 0
Second do. ,, 2 8
Third do. ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ,, 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion 8 As. per Line.
Second do. 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander John Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves Madras	20
,, Carwar	7	,, Masulipatam	21
,, Narrakel	11	,, Coconada	22
,, Alleppey	11	,, Visagapatam	23
,, Tuticorin	13	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Colombo	14	,, Gopalpore	24
,, Negapatam	17	,, False Point	25
,, Pondicherry	18	Arrives CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busserah to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves BUSREH	21
,, Kurrachee	8	,, Mahomerah	23
,, Gwadur	10	,, Fao	23
,, Jask	12	,, Bushire	25
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Baharein	26
,, Linga	15	,, Linga	29
,, Bushire	17	,, Bunder Abbas	31
,, Fao	19	,, Muscat Sept.	2
,, Mahomerah	19	,, Kurrachee	7
,, Busreh Arrive	20	Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th August 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£32	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—
MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 489 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.
TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } sailing at regular
EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.
Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

Fares.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 350	,, 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. B. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	August.
SUMATRA	J. Orman	2488	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Rennoldson	2984	400	13th—Southampton.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				Sept.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th August 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 6th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th July, 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Passenger Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., to leave about the 5th Aug. 1875.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY the 5th Instant, Messrs. MENESSE and CO will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. &c.
Marble slabs of 24 by 24, 18 by 18, 12 by 12.
3 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases colored prints.
1 Bale Grey T Cloth.

AUCTION SALE of damaged and Sound Piece Goods in the Godown of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., have received instructions to submit to public auction on Wednesday the 4th inst. at 3 P.M. in the godown of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, a quantity of damaged and sound piece goods, such grey shirtings, madapollams, white ground and other prints, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of an extensive Stock of Bohemian glassware kerosine oil hanging lamps and chandeliers, crockeryware, &c. TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 4th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, the following:—

A large invoice of Bohemian glassware consisting of flower-vases of various shorts, liqueur, powder, toilet, wine, and claret sets, scent bottles, table ornaments, beer sets, &c.

An invoice of kerosine oil, hanging lamps, table lamps with and without globes, hand lamps, globe lamps, wall lamps, chandeliers, & c.

A large invoice of all samples of crockeryware consisting of cups and saucers, table, dessert, soup and rice plates of different sorts, washing sets complete, bowls, milk jugs, water jugs, &c.

A large stock of samples of various kinds of goods, such as Gurnsey Jewellery, cutlery, toys, oil painting, pictures, &c.,

1 case of various sorts of sample pieces of bed and sofa pillows 1 case of pomatums, 1 case of brandy labels. 1 case of smoking pipes.

Few cwts. of white paint.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, dhoties, &c.

2 cases of white fancy dorias.

5 cases of prints.

On account and at the risk of concerned—

12 packages of home vegetable seeds.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES IN SHARE BAZAR, FORT. TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M. at the Share Bazaar, Fort, the following Shares:—

On account and at the risk of Jumnadass Doolubdass, by order of Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.:—

10 Shares The Mazagon Land Company Limited Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 271, 313, 340, 343, 344.

10 Shares the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company Limited Nos. 384, 385, 386, 390, 391, 394, 395, 397, 398, 399.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 3rd August 1875.

NOTICES.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

LAFOND BROTHERS, GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Dark Grey Arab Horse, 3 years, 14-3 high, will make a good charger.

A Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-1½ high, fast stepper in single or double harness, and a good mover under saddle.

"Duchess," a powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15¼ high, one of the fastest trotters in Bombay.

A Black Waler Gelding, 4 years, 15½ high, perfectly quiet in single or double harness, is a capital Brougham Horse.

"Nimrod," a very handsome well-bred Bay Waler Gelding, standing 15-2¾, a good fencer, and will make a grand charger.

A Light Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-2¾, broken to single and double harness, a stylish stepper.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15 high, accustomed to be driven in single and double harness, has also been ridden.

A Bay Horse, 5 years, 15 high, a good mover under saddle, very showy, has been used as a second charger.

An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, 14-3 high, recently imported.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realises a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove

GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D'ARCY READ begs to tender his grateful thanks to the Masonic Brethren for their kind support on THURSDAY last.

WANTED, a COMPETENT EUROPEAN MANAGER to take charge of Cotton Presses Up-country. Apply with full particulars to "D. R.," Office of this Paper.

THE JAFFER ALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED) AT SURAT.—WANTED, A MILLWRIGHT ENGINEER. Apply to TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Bombay Agents.
No. 7, Church Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to the 14th August next, inclusive.
By Order of the Directors.
C. E. MITCHELL & Co., Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 30th July 1875.

TO BE LET, a SECOND FLOOR of a HOUSE in Tamarind Lane fit for Offices, with spacious Godowns underneath. It can be used also as a dwelling place. For Rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

FIRST and TOP FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby Row. With water laid on. Rent Rs. 100 and Rs. 85. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 2nd instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the SEVENTY-THIRD MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, the SUM of RUPEES 14 600 being the SEVENTY-THIRD MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS' DEBT; and also RUPEES 9,840, being the FORTY-FIRST INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of RUPEES 15 Lacs, and also RUPEES 2,624, being the SEVENTH INSTALMENT on account of the TULSI LOAN of 4 LACS, aggregating RUPEES 43,064
H. E. JACOMB, Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd August 1875.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM CADELL late of the Madras Native Infantry, residing at No. 4, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, who died on or about the eighteenth day of January 1875, having been GRANTED by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT FAUMBACH, Esquire, of Bombay, Merchant, notice is hereby given, that all creditors of the said William Cadell are required to SEND in their CLAIMS upon his Estate to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the second day of September 1875, and that the said Administrator will after that date proceed to DISTRIBUTE the ESTATE of the said William Cadell without reference to claims of which he shall not have had notice—Dated this second day of August 1875.
REMINGTON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS, From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 12 per doz.
Vray Canon	,, 16 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 ,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 ,,

CHAMPAGNE. Carte Blanche Rs. 25 per doz.

BEER. IND COOPE & Co's. Rs. 5-0 per dozen quarts. Do. do. ,, 3-0 ,, pints.

STILL HOCKS, From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per dozen qts.
Steinwein	,, 20 ,, ,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS, ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC, For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Fronts; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated Catalogue with Price List and Estimates for special Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY, Possilpark, Glasgow; and 84 Upper Thames St., London.

(All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, FOR NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE, AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

No charge for Medical Examination. The Medical Fee is now paid by the Company on all Assurances; the charge which the Company used to make on Assurances under Rs. 5,000 is abolished.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board but investments of all net premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the office for inspection of Policy-holders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 4, HORNBY ROW.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.

Trustee: OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
Bankers: AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors: Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LEE WARNER.
Medical Referee: SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M. D.,

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A FRESH STOCK of Superior Round and Oval FOOT BALLS FOR SALE. ROWLAND & Co., 19 Meadow Street, and Rampart Row.

WANTED, RUPEES 1,500 for the purpose of opening MOST PROFITABLE BUSINESS on Malabar Hill. Address "C. P.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, CURRICLE TANGA, steel bar, quite sound condition. Price Rs. 280. Apply "W. M. C.," Tanna, or this Office.

FOR SALE, just arrived from England, one BULL & MASTIFF DOG, BLACK & TAN TERRIER, BULL TERRIER, FOX TERRIER: all are first class breed. Apply to Mr. W. SMITH, Imperial Hotel, 2, Nesbit Lane.

FOR SALE—D. NICOLSON'S PALE ALE, in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-12 per dozen respectively. Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER at FINLAY, MUIR & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

NOTICES.

RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FIREWORKS.

THE Aberdeen Journal of Dec. 31st 1873, referring to a firework display by Messrs. Brock and Co., of the Crystal Palace, said—"If any one can tell us anything which gives us as much pleasure to as many people at as small a cost as fireworks we shall listen to him with respect."

MR. GEORGE MAYER, Messrs. BROCK & Co.'s Manager, is at present staying at Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

WANTED, a WRITER for the STATION MESS, JALNA. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem. Address PRESIDENT, Mess Committee.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 3rd, to TUESDAY, the 17th proximo, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th July 1875.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE POONA ARRANGEMENTS NOT BEING COMPLETED, MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ AND COMPANY WILL GIVE 2 MORE PERFORMANCES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AUGUST 4TH AND AUGUST 7TH, 1875. NEW PIECES. SEE BILLS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches, over the Tanna Creek.
Copies of Specification, conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.
Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

BROACH COTTON GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th July to the 5th August next, inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th July 1875.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—With reference to the Notification of Government in the General Department, dated the 5th May last, and published at page 475 of the *Government Gazette*, I hereby give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held at the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August 1875, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING SIXTEEN MEMBERS of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the CITY of BOMBAY by the JUSTICES of the PEACE resident in the City of Bombay.
HORACE W. BARKER, Acting Clerk, Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Fort Police Court, 27th July 1875.

HAMILTON & Co, JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely worked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co., RAMPART ROW.

FOR SALE, a few of Milner's Celebrated Patent FIRE-RESISTING POWDER-PROOF SOLID LOCK SAFES, at prices ranging from Rs. 95 to Rs. 350. Also a few strong CASH, PAPER, and DEED BOXES. Apply to PUNNETT & Co., Bruce Lane.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a number of Cast Iron PILLARS now lying at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Apply to REMINGTON & Co
Bombay, 10th June 1875.

POONA RACES.

CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES.

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start.

II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.

III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.

IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.
The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed. the first time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co
3, Hornby Row.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE supplies have recently been received from THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.
PACKET of 2 lbs., Cash Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., Cash ,, 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.
Per lb. Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are produced from the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

JUST OPENED OUT, EX P. & O. S. S. PESHAWUR AND GEELONG,

SCARVES, TIES, BRACES, BELTS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

WINDSOR SCARVES.

	Rs. a.
To tie in Bow, Knot, or to wear with ring, plain colours, blue, black, or white spots 1-12 to	2 0
Fancy Twill, washing striped check, all shades of colour 2-8 to	3 0
Rich corded Silk, plain colours, fancy stripes or shaded 2-4 to	3 0
Black for Mourning, twilled and corded	3 8
Long Windsor, length 40 inches, in fancy spots or stripes, all the latest shades 2 to	3 8

KNOT SCARVES.

The Don, medium size Knot, spring fastening plain spots or fancy stripes	2 4
The Prince Teck, large made Sailors' Knot, spring fastening, in new fancy checks, neat spots, stripes, plain shades of colours, or black	3 0
The English Stud Cravat, a medium Sailors' Knot, in spots, stripes, or black	3 0

MADE UP BOWS.

The St. James, in rich plain colours, neat fancy stripes, with long ends to lay under Collar each	2 4
The Park, moderate size Bow, suitable for any shaped Collar, in plain corded silk, all shades, fancy spots, or neat stripes	1 12
The Suez, a large made Bow, in plain blue, new red violet, brown, and black corded silk	2 8
The Blenheim, rather a large Bow, square ends, laying well under the Collar	2 8

MADE UP SCARVES FOR PIN.

The "Exchange" (Registered) latest novelty, plain colours, fancy stripes, spots, or black	3 0
The "Lord Napier," a large scarf, covering the front shirt, in dark grounds, neat fancy stripes, spots, or rich ribbed silk each	4 0
The Bond Street, washing, neat spots or stripes	1 0

BRACES.

Gayot's Braces per pair from 2 to	2 8
Extra Strong Web India-Rubber ends, a useful Brace, p. pair	2 8
Scarlet Berlin Wool Braces ,,	3 8
White ,,	3 8
Vulcanized India Rubber Braces, best Drab Web ,,	2 8

BELTS.

Vulcanized India Rubber, Gilt Snake Fastenings; Best Web Blue, Violet, Scarlet	Rs. 2 8
Best Bridle Leather Belts, Best Gilt and Silver Snake Fastenings	2 8

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY, IVORY AND GOLD.

Warranted 14 Carat. Will last for years.

Front Studs from	Rs. 3 0
Collar ,,	1 12
Links ,,	12 8
Solitaires ,,	5 8

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Suit.
Striped Cambric, of these a great variety of Pattern	7 8
Oxford Cloth cool and absorbing	11 0
Zephyr Cloth, equal to the best Spun Silk for comfort	11 0
Wove Flannel all new patterns, thoroughly shrunk	18 0
Best printed Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, plain or striped patterns	18 0
Best silk and wool, plain or fancy colours	19 0
Spun Silk: these are delightfully cool	26 0

COLLARS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN WASHING.

	Rs. a.
Badham's West End, small turn down all round per dozen	Rs. 6 8
Badham's Dux, small turn corner only ,,	6 8
Badham's Pall Mall, stand up ,,	6 8
Badham's Regent, turn down all round ,,	6 8
Badham's Shakespear, a moderate deep turn down ,,	6 8
Badham's London Society, deep turn corner ,,	6 8
Badham's First Lord, medium turn corner only ,,	6 8
Badham's Oxford, small turn down all round ,,	6 8
Badham's Grosvenor, stand up ,,	6 8
Military Stand up, same height all round for Mess wear ,,	6 8
Badham's Shakespear, with neat coloured Tie attached, well suited for Mofussil wear ,,	7 0
First Lord, medium turn collar do. do. ,,	7 0

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine Scotch Lawn; Plain or Fancy Coloured Borders per dozen	Rs. 5 0
Fine Irish Cambric ,,	12 0
Plain Tape or Fancy Cord Borders ,,	16 0
Do. do. ,,	18 8
Do. do. ,,	20 8
Do. do. ,,	23 8
Fine Irish Cambric with Fancy Coloured Borders ,,	16 8
French Cambric, 1 inch Hem Stitched Borders ,,	12 8 / 14 8
Superfine French Cambric, Printed Borders ,,	18 0 / 21 0
Ladies' French Cambric, Hem Stitched ½ inch and 1 inch Border ,,	10 8 / 12 8

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear each	6 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk each	9 8
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour, each	5 0
Badham's English Cambric, neat Patterns	4 0
Badham's fine Longcloth, best Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, each	3 12
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts each	5 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, with Hem Stitched and embroidered Fronts each	7 0 to 9 0
Badham's wove Flannel Shirts, all new patterns, well shrunk each	8 8
Badham's Printed Flannel, a choice of Patterns each	8 8
Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes each	9 0
Spun Silk Shirts in plain White or neat Fancy Stripes each	12 8

PYJAMAS.

	Each.
Striped Cambric	3 8
Best French Cambric	4 0
Best Oxford Cloth	5 5
Best wove Flannel	9 0
Best Silk and Wool	9 8
Best Spun Silk	12 8

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth, plain or fancy colours	11 0
Best wove Flannels, plain or neat fancy stripes	20 0
Fancy striped Flannels, a large selection	20 0
Printed Cashmere	20 0

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, Shirtmakers, Hosiers, and Outfitters, 13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WALKER & CO.

Beg to notify that they have commenced Business as WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS, and have received a splendid Stock of

BEST LONDON MADE JEWELLERY.
PARIS IMITATION JEWELLERY.
PURSES & CIGAR CASES.
WRITING CASES.
PHOTO ALBUMS.
PORTMANTEAUS.
TRAVELLING & COURIER BAGS.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, BRACES, &c.
NECKTIES AND SCARFS.
HATS AND GLOVES.
SEWING MACHINES.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
VASES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.
STUDS, LINKS AND SOLITAIRES.
FANS AND OPERA CLOAKS.
BRIAR AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
BELTS AND FANS.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS.
MAGNETIC MACHINES.
GLASSWARE AND CHANDELIERS.

AND VARIOUS OTHER GOODS TOO NUMEROUS TO STATE.

All these Goods will be sold at ENGLISH COST PRICES, simply adding such expenses as Freight, Duty and Insurance, and a splendid opportunity is given to Retail Houses, who wish to replenish their Stock in anticipation of the expected visit of

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,

When there will be a large demand for these class of Goods by the

NATIVE PRINCES OF WESTERN INDIA

and other Visitors, who will gather to welcome H. R. H.

W. & Co. beg to state that all Goods have been selected by a person who has had many years' experience in India.

WALKER & CO., RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING "WAVERLEY HOTEL," BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW PLAN.—The difference of Premium between this and ALL the other Life Assurance Companies in India is from 19 per cent. to 103 per cent. in Favour of the "Oriental" Rates.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED per P. & O. Steamer CATHAY, a nice assortment of LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, LADIES' HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, LADIES' FELT HATS, trimmed, SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, &c.

EAST STREET, POONA.
OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL,
AND
Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street. POONA: East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and *above 50 for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all Orders are directed to our Poona Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO., EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL, A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, FOUL ERUPTIONS, OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE. Are the only Pills which contain LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER, THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP, NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 33 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Established 1809.

President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G. HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors: THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.

LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513: 7: 6

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly. Rs. a. p.	Half-yearly. Rs. a. p.	Quarterly. Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 8
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 0
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8
27	28 7 0	14 6 0	7 5 8
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 20.

	Rs.	a.	p
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Universal	29	0	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The London and Lancashire	33	8	8
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

INDIAN BRANCH:

CENTRAL OFFICE: 1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS
F. S. COLLIS, Esq., Administrator-General.
R. A. LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
Capt. H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent P. & O. S. N.
E. F. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.
MEDICAL OFFICER—Dr. Ewart.
Agents—Chauntrell, Knowles and Roberts.

BOMBAY.

Agents:—W. NICOL & Co.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, WORKED BY HAND OR TREADLE.

BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING, HEMMING, TUCKING, CORDING, BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, TRIMMING, and all sorts of Simple Stitching on Cloth or Leather, can easily be executed on "SINGER'S" MACHINE.

The above Company sold in 1873, 232,444 Machines.

It being double the sale of any Competitor.

Instructions given free to Purchasers. Repairs of all kind undertaken.

Needles, Silks Cottonthread, Oil and all other accessories can be supplied.

BRANCH DEPOT IN INDIA: 15, Meadow Street, Bombay.
TEMPORARY SHOW ROOM: 2, East Street, Poona.

Orders for up-country will be promptly attended to.

Letters to be addressed to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 2ND AUGUST 1875.

REUTER'S telegram of this morning's date reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as closed owing to holidays.

Saturday's message from New York still quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot at 14⅞ cents per lb; futures, however, are ⅛ higher. The day's receipts of Cotton at the ports were 300 bales against 1,100 on the corresponding date last year; exports to U. K. *nil*.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th ultimo compares with the past two years as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Total supply of all descriptions	2,290,000	2,400,130	2,250,910
" " East Indian	1,010,000	1,010,670	1,082,010

In the usual articles of General Produce quoted by Reuter there was no alteration on Saturday.

Indian Bank Shares were unchanged; but Rupee Paper had lost the improvement of ⅛ quoted on Thursday last, Fours being now given at 91⅞; Fours and a half at 92⅞.

The total coin in the Bank of France is £62,500,000 as compared with £62,375,000, and the notes in circulation £96,625,000 against £92,125,000 last week.

Bar Silver still stands at 56d. per oz.

The weekly return of the new Bank of Bombay to the 31st ultimo shows the following alterations:—

Government Balance at H.O.	Dec. Rs.	16,92,406
Do. do. Branches	Inc. "	17,191
Deposits	Dec. "	6,46,353
Government Securities	Dec. "	59,988
Loans	Dec. "	9,66,274
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	14,44,354
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. "	5,69,281
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. "	4,35,726

These alterations speak for themselves. Notwithstanding the reduction in the cash balance the alterations are unmistakably favorable and show a marked decrease in the demand for accommodation.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has again been firm and if anything rates are the turn higher, but very little business has been done, nor is it likely there will be until the result of the biddings for the Council drafts on Wednesday become known. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 9d. 19-32	per rupee.
do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10d. 1/32	"
Credits	3 " "	1s. 10d.	"
Documents	3 " "	1s. 10d. 1/16	"

On Calcutta business has been done in 60 days' sight at 99 5/16; demand is unchanged.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER there is nothing doing and rates are nominally as last quoted.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been firm for all descriptions but somewhat irregular in the movement which has taken place in prices. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher. Bombay Burma Trading Rs. 20 per share lower. Land Companies are unaltered. Press Companies are generally more saleable but in some instances at lower prices. Spinning and Weaving concerns are quiet with but little change.

In COTTON there has been less doing to-day and prices are only just steady. The two days' receipts are 268 bales, making 464 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS are very depressed, steamers being quoted at £1-15 with the possibility of even less being taken for a large line. The Accrington is still the only sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool and is making small engagements at £2.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in every respect, the demand continuing quite insignificant.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	737½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	110
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,105
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	2,000	70 p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,301
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	725
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,400
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	700
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	550
*,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	315
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	85
400	1,500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all		Coconada Press Co	90
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,000
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	375
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	415
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1150
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	600
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	415
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	915

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
800	5,000	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
960	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,080
7400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	150
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,080
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	880
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	965
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	925
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,065
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	857
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,065
1,000	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,090
4,000	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	630
800	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	900
800	1,000	250	31½ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218'3'05 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250 xd
...	£20	103'14'6	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65 7 3 do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 13 1 do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000 do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	198'5'15 do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,750
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	650
800	500	380	27pct	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	8 p.t	Malabar Company, Ld.	95
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,920	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	300
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	22

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited) as on the 31st July, compared with the statement issued on 24th July:—

LIABILITIES.		24th July Rs.	31st July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	" 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	" 12,48,625		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	" 2,49,725		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	" 12,48,625		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	" 12,48,000		
		99,94,975	99,94,975
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		1,04,82,170	87,89,764
Do. do. do. at Branches.		20,77,107	20,94,298
Other Deposits		1,19,35,448	1,12,89,095
Post Bills		32,756	32,807
Cash Credits, undrawn		3,91,531	4,29,369
		3,64,63,987	3,41,80,308
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		50,30,886	49,70,308
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		12,39,960	12,40,692
Loan on Security of do. do.		44,78,992	35,12,718
Current Accounts, overdrawn		1,814	3,933
Bills Discounted		1,28,[illegible],645	1,14,12,291
Stamps		[illegible],768	4,682
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,08,[illegible]		
Amount applied in reduction	,, 1,15,[illegible]		
		3,93,474	3,93,474
Bullion		12,49,197	12,99,844
Cash Balances with Correspondents		2,70,532	8,39,813
Cash and Currency Notes		1,09,37,719	1,05,01,993
		3,64,63,987	3,41,80,308

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE VICTORINE, 298 tons, Captain C. Lemainstre, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Mauritius (July 17th,) with a cargo of 5,494 bags Sugar.

THE BARQUE EUXINE, 1,041 tons, Captain W. Ray, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Rangoon (June 18th,) with a cargo of timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain W. N. Crowden, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Coast and Calcutta, (July 7th,) with a general cargo and sixteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (July 30th,) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Bocquet and thirteen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Euxine	Ray	Rangoon, June 18.
	Victorine	Lemainstre	Mauritius, July 17.
	Patna (s)	Crowden	Calcutta, July 7.
2	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, July 30.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Strathclyde, to Liverpool.
Steamer Ava, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
29	Star of Scotia	Hughes	Liverpool, April 22.
	Martin Scott	Kerr	Liverpool, April 25.

DEPARTURE.

July.			
29	Malacca (s)	....	....

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

July.			
29	Malda (s)	....	Calcutta.
30	Penang (s)	....	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vixon s, 1 bale wool, Fazell Goolamhoosen; 125 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 7 bales cotton, Girdharilall Futtaychund; 50 bales cotton, Chutterbhoz Laya; 106 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee; 65 bales wool, Finlay Scott & Co.
Parana s, 101 bales cotton, Jewraz Gunput; 38 bales cotton, Panachund Jewaree; 35 bales wool, Mooljee Premjee; 200 bales cotton, Vurdhmon Poonsee and Co; 69 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 51 bales cotton, Ameerchund Cullianjee; 98 bales wool, Jetha Purshotum.
India s, 27¼ cwts deer horns, Hassum Noormahomed; 800 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co; 125 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.
Accrington s, 36 bales wool, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pollux s, 150 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Zerbino s, 32 casks gingelly oil, Mooljee Jaitha & Co; 8,750 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.
Sumatra s, 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s, 6 bales hides, Alsen Riebe & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s, 282 cwts broken glass, Currimbhoy Ebram; 76 cwts sumada stone, Natha Bhoychund; 91 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 35 cwts sandle wood, S N Tulatee; 100 bales cotton, H Esmall H Habib; 50 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 16 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 350 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 81 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, Dwarkadass Vussanjee; 163 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

HIGH COURT—3RD AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

358-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others v Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

216-75—Lynch and Tobin—The London B and M Bank Ld v Bhaidas Jumnadas—Short cause.
328-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Kessowjee Succaram Shastree—Mr Kirtikar.
376-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Muncherjee Framjee Colah.
378-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Rustomjee Nowrojee B.

LONG CAUSES.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Welljee and others—Jefferson and Payne—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
506-74—Mr Fletcher—Doolub Raghowjee v Kaserbai widow.
526-74—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Sallimon Ayab v Mahomed Haji Ally—Lynch and Tobin.
525-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Toolseydas Cullindas v Jetha Varia and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Petition for Investigation under Section 305 of Act VIII 1859
Mr Fletcher—For pauper Keribina Norenha widow v Baboo Khendy Nackwa and others—J C Cama.

SHORT CAUSES.

567-74—Lynch and Tobin—Sewlall Motilall v Shamrao Ramchunder.
228-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbux Dhunsookda s v Hanootmull Motichund and another—Craigie Lynch and Owen.
281-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Eduljee Manockjee Setna v William R Seelie.
298-75—In person—Veerchund Ooda v Chintoba Purshotum.
362-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee v Runchordass Ghella and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Jefferson and Payne.
373-75—Lynch and Tobin—Essack Hoosein v Mowjee Madhowjee
374-75—Lynch and Tobin—Sorabjee Framjee P v Sorabjee Muncherjee G.
380-75—Fletcher and Smith—Ramdass Purshotum and others v Pranjeevan Damodhur and another.
383-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Natha Ooka and others v Janardhun Pandoorung and another.

LONG CAUSES.

167-74—Fletcher and Smith—Tribhoovundas Hurri Valubdas v Leone Jahier—Janardhun.
703-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Perozsha Cursetjee and others v R J Antrobus—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
458-74—In person—Balloo Mahadoo v Kessow Govind and others—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy.
477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdass Bhanjee v Toolsaydass Motarjee Remington Hore and Langley.
481-74—Tyabjee and Sayani— Nanabhai Wishwanath and others v Dayal Kalidass and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

254-72—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara and others v Essabin Kalliffa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.—Part heard.
132-75—Mr Bicknell—Sha Chunilall Munoedass v Sha Cursondas Nuthoobhoy—In person.
234-75—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another v Thucker Khatao Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
243-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Haji Jacob Pur a and others v Hugo H Martin.
244-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Baroon Seedick and others v Hugo H Martin.
245-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jewraz Dewjee v Mathooradass Toolseydass—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
248-75—In person—C G Quenney v Mathews Quenney.
253-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Beebee Ameeroonissa v Hormusjee Byramjee Moos.
254-75—In person—Rangildass Dyaldass v Cursondass Madhowdass.
257-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Mathooradass Nurrotumdass v Gokibai and another.
592-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abba Succoor Beg Mahomed v Cooverjee Pragjee—Lynch and Tobin.
512-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jaitha Goo'abchund and others v Della Manchund and others—Jefferson and Payne, Chalk and Turner.
45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowacara and others v Ashabai widow—Chalk and Turner.
114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dorabjee Hormusjee B v Cursetjee Hormusjee B—In person.
29-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others v Joosub Ahmed and others—Crawford, and Boevey, Rimington Hore and Langley, and Mooljee and Bomonjee.
147-75—Fletcher and Smith—R Crawford Antrobus v Heerjebhoy Jamal—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 2.

Adams, Lieut. Bombay 2nd Queens, on Med Cert, to Bangalore.
Waudby, Captain, Bombay 19th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Sholapore.
Hoitigan, Captain, Bombay 5th Regt N L I, to join, to Belgaum.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, July 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following Offg appointments, made under the operation of orders in Financial Dept, No 534, dated 11th Jany 1868, and No 1289, dated 1st July 1868, are announced up to 30th June 1875:—

Consequent on the return from leave of Capt W J Parker:—Mr A Christie, Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, reverted to Asst Comr, 3rd class, with effect from 1st June 1875.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Capt G G Young:—Mr R T Burney, Depy Commr, 3rd class, officiated as Depy Comr, 2nd class; Maj A F P Harcourt, Asst Comr, 1st class, officiated as Depy Comr, 3rd class; Lt J B Hutchinson, Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, officiated as Asst Comr, 1st class; and Mr A Christie, Asst Comr, 3rd class, officiated as Asst Comr, 2nd class. With effect from 3rd June 1875.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Capt R Warburton:—Mr H C T Robinson, Asst Comr, 3rd class, officiated as Asst Comr, 2nd class. With effect from 6th June 1875

Consequent on the return from leave of Maj F M Birch:—Mr F E Moore, Offg Depy Comr, 3rd class, reverted to Asst Comr, 1st class; Lt J B Hutchinson, Offg Asst Comr, 1st class, reverted to Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class; and Mr H C T Robinson, Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, reverted to Asst Comr, 3rd class. With effect from 22nd June 1875.

Mr A F D Cunningham, Asst Comr, Bannu, has obtained privilege leave of absence for eighty-eight days with effect from the forenoon of the 15th July 1875.

Mr T B Homan, Extra Asst Comr, is transferred from the Dera Ismail Khan to the Bannu district, during Mr Cunningham's absence on leave.

The special leave on urgent private affairs granted to Mr T Troward, Asst Comr, Delhi, in "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 2412, dated 22nd June 1875, is extended to four months.

The Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased, under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, to appoint Mr Thomas Gordon Walker, Asst Comr, Gujranwala, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the Govt of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

Mr W O Clark, Asst Comr, Jhang, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th May 1875.

Surg Maj J J McDermott, 15th N I, officiated as Civil Surg of Sealkot during the absence on privilege leave for sixty days of Surg Maj H Potter, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th April 1875.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E O H Tronson, Dist Supt of Police, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from 15th July 1875.

Mr T A O'Connor, Asst Dist Supt of Police, rejoined from the privilege leave granted him by Punjab Order No 55 of 28th April at Amritsar, on the forenoon of the 10th July 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

The following Orders making temporary appointments are confirmed:—

Peshawar Mountain Battery—Orders dated 29th June and 1st July 1875, announcing that Lt W H Firth, 2nd Subn, held temporary command of the Battery from 27th June to 1st July, vic. Lt Martin, removed to R H A, and that Lt W Aitken, 1st Subn, assumed temporary command on the latter date until further orders.

4th Punjab Infantry—Regtl Orders dated 14th June 1875, directing Lt A C Bunny, 107th Foot, Offg 2nd Wing Subn (on probation), to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Lt E B Nixon, proceeded on furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

3rd Sikh Infantry—Regtl Order, dated 19th June 1875, making the following temporary appointments consequent on the departure of Capt C J Griffiths, Offg 2nd in Comd, on general leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 16th Idem:—

Capt A W Aislabie, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as 2nd in Comd vice Capt Griffiths.

Capt W C Ramsden, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Capt Aislabie.

Lt C H M Smith, 2nd Wing Subn and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt Ramsden.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E James, Asst Engr, on return from special duty in Bengal, is posted to the 1st Division Umballa and Lahore Road, which he joined on the forenoon of the 5th July 1875.

Mr J H Ogden, Accountant, 3rd grade, Office of Controller P W Accounts, Punjab, to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 9th July 1875.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail, closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 21	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 9	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 27	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 27	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HENRY—July 20th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of E. R. Henry, of a daughter.
HEARN—July 29th, at the Adyar, the wife of Lieutenant-Col C S Hearn, Inspector-General of Police, of a son.
STUART—July 27th, at Madras, the wife of Major C. J. Stuart, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOCKEN—SHEPPARD—July 27th, at the Wesleyan Chapel Cantonment, Bangalore, by Rev. T. Hodson, Chairman of Wesleyan Mission, Mysore, Rev. Charles Hale Hocken, to Rosa, eldest daughter of James C. Sheppard, England, Bedford.
RIDDETT—GEORGE—July 27th, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Bangalore, by the Reverend Thomas Hodson, the Reverend Alfred F. Riddett, of Mysore, to Emma, youngest daughter of James George, Esq., Newport, Isle of Wight.

DEATH.

KEMBER—July 26th, at Palamcottah, of convulsions, after a few hours' illness, Ernest Richard, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Kember, Church Missionary Society, aged 2 years and 13 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1875.

PROBABLY few disinterested observers of Indian official life during the last ten years will have failed to notice, that jealousy and discontent have of late become obtrusively common characteristics of servants of the State. The man with a grievance—a stock character in every sketch of Englishmen in India—is no longer the occasional bore of the drawing-room or the mess. His spirit is fast becoming general in both the services, and it has already been caught up by the natives of the country. The newspapers and periodicals of the day contain ample proof of this; and private testimony could no doubt tell us that it is now rather the exception than the rule to associate much with a man in civil or military employ, without being constantly invited to be indignant at the "infamous "jobbery of Indian patronage," or to plunge into a complicated question of that officer's personal claims to promotion, furlough, or pension. Of his actual work you hear less and less. Cheerful confidence in his position—the surest guarantee that a man is doing his maximum of yeoman's service—he seldom or never expresses. But hint at the question of his rights, and he waxes vehemently eloquent. With military men you find the Veteran regretful over the golden past, disgusted with the present, and in that prospective attitude of mind regarding his retirement which certain one-sided divines would have us cultivate in reference to a future world. The Captain is in a similarly unenviable state of mind. He tells you that he has faithfully stood by his regiment for nearly 20 years; has passed both compulsory and voluntary examinations, and has kept up with his profession; but his pay is now less than it was a dozen years ago. He too, like a weary pilgrim, has but one object before him—that of reaching a shrine called "majority." When he has come to that, he will cut his regiment, settle down to "general duty," and count his beads until, aided by the new retirement scheme, he arrives at the final consummation. Of the Subaltern it is needless to speak in detail. He grumbles and groans about the smallness of his pay; but youth is light-hearted, and he joins in the general chorus more, perhaps, out of generous sympathy for his brother officers than on his own account.

As for the Civilian, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, the details of his complaints vary according to the branch of the service to which he belongs. But they nearly all relate to questions of promotion, furlough, or pension. One point, however, to be noticed here is, that we seem to have entered upon an age of memorializing. Nearly every Government servant you meet has either just signed a memorial, or is just going to sign one. The Secretariates doubtless could give some startling statistics on the point. Our own files record no slight amount of this sort of agitation; but there must be, besides, a large number of memorials from aggrieved individuals, which are not made public. Of joint memorials, we might mention the one submitted by the Covenanted Civil Service in 1870, which obtained considerable concessions; and that, again, submitted in 1873 by the Civilians of the North-West Provinces, in which they petition the Government about their "grievous wrongs." Similarly, active discontent has now shown itself among the Covenanted Civilians of this Presidency, and the feeling may be said to exist throughout the Service.

But discontent seems to have given rise to a good deal of petty jealousy on the part of the heaven-born. The ignorance and inefficiency of certain military officers in coveted civil appointments are exposed with all the unshrinking coolness of a Surgeon slicing you to the quick,—a high sense of duty (to self) no doubt nerving the hand for the operation. But it is more with the fierceness of the tigress robbed of her cubs that their inspired servant, Mr. Lowe, has fallen upon certain members of the Uncovenanted Service—unknown and inexperienced men! understrappers in Indian schools! and the like, are some of the scratches which Directors of Public Instruction and others have received. But the wounds will soon heal, we should imagine, in the case of men like Mr. Kempson, who, besides being a gentleman, a public-school man, and a double second at Cambridge, was neither unknown nor inexperienced when appointed Educational Inspector on £1,200 a year.

If, however, there has been jealousy in the Covenanted ranks, it has been very fairly reciprocated by the other branch of the Service. If we remember rightly the Educational Department of Bengal, loudly protesting against interlopers from the Civil Service, recently obtained a charter from Government, giving them preferential claims to all vacancies in their own Department. For several years past, moreover, strong memorials have been submitted by Uncovenanted officers for improved rules of precedence, furlough, and pension; and as their claims are felt to have been as yet very partially satisfied, these officers are petitioning still. So far, we believe, certain officials have been accorded improved furlough rules, and they have also been granted a graduated scale of pay by which their promotion and precedence are regulated. But certain officers, on the other hand, have not been admitted to these privileges; and as they think the line between themselves and their more fortunate colleagues has been very arbitrarily drawn, the sense of the injustice done has given rise to discontent and jealousy. But, perhaps, the best instances in point will be found in occasional articles in the Native Press in which the claims preferred are for instant admission to those sacred preserves, into which hitherto no Military or Uncovenanted poacher has ever been permitted to intrude. In fact, if that great sportsman of the House, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, could only have read up the last year's *Indu Prakash* before the discussion in Parliament came on, he might by a well planted bullet or two have given a less triumphant ending to Mr. Lowe's feline spring, than that which it seems to have had. How easy to have shown the impossibility of making any further concessions to the Civilians by waxing eloquent on the "grievous wrongs" of the unfortunate Hindoo, whose country we have seized, whose revenues we have appropriated, and whose higher State offices we have almost exclusively filled with Mr. Lowe's "unfortunate young men!" Or to have taken up another strain and shown that while the young Hindoo is characterized by a generous loyalty to the Queen, a proud submission, a dignified obedience, a subordination of the heart, that has kept alive, even in his present servitude, the spirit of an exalted freedom; by a sensibility of principle and by a chastity of honour that feels a stain like a wound: Covenanted English Politicals, Judges, Collectors, and other lesser officials of the same privileged race are (reported to be) corrupt and tyrannical. In all this, too, he might have pointed out that the heaven-born Englishman is bitterly jealous of the earth-born Englishman, and the earth-born of the heaven-born; that the native of India is equally jealous of both, and that both are equally jealous of the native of India; and in this manner have exposed to view such a complicated series of claims and of cross currents of envy and jealousy as to have convinced the bewildered House that Mr. Lowe's declamations were those of a mere partizan.

To a calm observer of this edifying spectacle it will naturally occur to enquire how far the Government is to blame for such widespread discontent and ill-feeling; but this is a question not very easy to solve. There can be no doubt that great blunders have been made during the last fifteen years in effecting changes in the rules and constitution of the Civil and Military Services. The Staff Corps mess and the present officering of native regiments are notable instances. In the beginning there was a conspicuous want of comprehensive and clear-sighted statesmanship in dealing with the difficulties that then presented themselves. And since then a tendency to cobble and to patch has unfortunately manifested itself. But it is also hard, on the other hand, to decide how much of the grievances complained of are merely individual and exceptional, and consequently almost inevitable to imperial changes. One thing, however, is quite clear. Bitter discontent has, somehow, become chronic both in the services and among native aspirants to the services; and chronic discontent simply means a loss of strength and efficiency in the Empire to which no Government can afford to be indifferent. Least of all in the Army can the absence of a high-toned *esprit de corps* be safe; for it implies nothing less than a diminution of fighting skill and power, which the strain of war must one day fatally disclose. Another point equally clear is that concessions to the Covenanted Civil Service at the expense of other servants of the State will certainly not improve the present unhappy position of affairs. Officers in the Uncovenanted Service—as it is inappropriately called—(for a large number of men in it have been and are still appointed by the Secretary of State under Covenants) have their rights as well as the Competition-wallas. So, likewise, has a large body of military men in civil employ, among whom are some of the ablest politicals in India. To mete out justice to these three great bodies of public servants is a paramount duty of the State, which cannot be shirked by yielding to the cry of the most powerful, and shrugging the shoulders to the other two. We admit to the full that the rival claims of these officers are mutually conflicting, and that the difficulty is aggravated by the far too impatient clamour of the natives for admission to high offices. But when we have admitted that, there simply remains the inevitable inference that nothing but a moderate compromise for all parties will fairly meet the conditions of the case.

THE BOMBAY CLUB.

THE old Bombay Club, in Rampart Row, facing the maidan, through which peeps forth the remains of Portuguese fortifications, must be well known to many of the English residents of India. It has contained some of Bombay's most notable men during many years past, and its hospitality must have been shared by a multitude of sojourners in this city. The old Bombay Club has been the scene of many an intellectual and jovial bout, and probably Bombay would be surprised if she knew how many of the schemes that have affected her and made her what she is were originated in the unpretending looking edifice that is the subject of these panegyrics. Assuming that by these reflections we have created among our readers an interest in the present site of the Bombay Club, and that they may very justly be supposing by this time that something serious is about to happen to the respected place, we shall proceed with what we have to say upon the subject. The present site of the Bombay Club is doomed. Let not our readers tremble at the announcement. Clubs are such useful agents in creating social vitality that we could not tranquilly announce the demise of such an old friend as the Bombay Club. All that we mean is that the present site will no longer be occupied by the Bombay Clubites, who are about to remove to a more attractive-looking residence in Rampart Row, adjoining the National Bank, and forming a continuation of the collonnaded block which is occupied by the French Bank. Strangers who come to Bombay and hope to find in the old building opposite the maidan and Dockyard a renewal of the hospitality which they had encountered on previous occasions will be disappointed; but only as regards the site, for the hospitality as fresh as ever they will find in a more busy thoroughfare than of yore. The last dinner in the old Club was celebrated on Friday evening last. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered. Pathetic allusions to what had been done in the old building were made, and hopeful individuals spoke cheerfully of the future. Some of the orations were even said to be grand, the career to come in the new building being painted in crimson colours, and the retrospect of the career of the Club in the old building being motioned grandly but peremptorily into the realms of the past as unworthy of comparison with the splendid future.

This step on the part of the members of the Bombay Club is in the right direction. The old building was hot, inconvenient, and decidedly unattractive. The new building, though it may prove to be no great improvement as regards temperature, will be larger, more imposing, and therefore more worthy of an influential Club than the old one. The change is a sign of improvement in the affairs of the Bombay Club which we are glad to notice—not for the reason given by a sanctimonious-looking joker, who contended that this was an opportunity of getting into a higher and better sphere which none of the members could afford to lose; but because any improvement in the state of our principal clubs means that the monotony and oppressiveness of life in Bombay is becoming more ameliorated. Even in England, where the activity of public life does not render clubs so necessary as they are in India, these institutions have been found to be useful in social as well as political respects. They have been favourite places of resort since the establishment, in the time of Henry IV, of La Court de bone Compagnie, of which Chaucer was said to be a member. The Mermaid Club was the scene of the intellectual struggles between Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, in which, according to Fuller, the one moved like a light and active ship and the other like a heavy Spanish galleon. Saith Beaumont of the Mermaid—

> "What things have we seen
> Done at the Mermaid! heard words that have been
> So nimble and so full of subtile flame,
> As if that every one from whom they came
> Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest."

It would be tedious to enumerate the other celebrated clubs that have played a prominent part either in English literature or politics. Even if clubs served no higher purpose than Dr Johnson assigns to them in his definition of a club—"an assembly of good fellows meeting under certain conditions"—a purpose which is of considerable advantage to Englishmen in India—they would still be worthy of a certain amount of approval. But in India properly conducted clubs are of great value not only in social respects but in many others, and, therefore, the improvement of the affairs of the Bombay Club that is indicated by the action of the members in taking their new and handsome premises is a local event of some importance. In time, we suppose, the new Club will become rich in pleasing or melancholy associations, as the case may be; but in the meantime, it is excusable to feel some regret at the departure of a club from a site in which it once cherished John Connon, James Taylor, and a host of other men whose names and works are intimately connected with the recent history of Bombay. We believe that the new premises in Rampart Row will be formally entered by the Bombay Club in the course of this week, and we wish it prosperity in its new quarters.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, 1ST AUGUST.

LAST night we had the first of a series of three so-called Penny Readings, which have been got up in connection with the "Soldiers' Institute," for the purpose of providing some amusement for the "braves soldats" of an evening. Owing, probably, to the very insufficient manner in which these "readings" were advertised, comparatively few soldiers availed themselves of this opportunity of listening to some very good amateur singing and reading—and all for the large sum of 6 pie! the reserved seats for the "sahib logue" being 1 rupee.

The Assembly Rooms were crowded with ladies and officers, and from appearances, I should imagine that nearly all the officers in the garrison were present. Lieut.-General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and Major General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., commanding the P. D. A. were present with their respective staffs, and took much interest in the proceedings which began pretty punctually at 9 o'clock and terminated about 10·30. I enclose the programme:—

1.	Glee	"Sweet and Low"	Barnby.
2.	Recitation		
3.	Song	"The Nightingale's Trill"	Ganz.
4.	Trio	"To all you ladies now on land."	
5.	Recitation	"The knight and his Ladye"	Barham.
6.	Song	"Guinevere"	Sullivan.
7.	Duet	"When the wind blows in from the sea"	Smart.
8.	Reading	"How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix"	Browning.
9.	Song	"La Fille de Madame Angot"	Offenbach.

The singing of the "Nightingale's Trill" was exceptionally good, and the sparkling ballad "To all you ladies now on land," in which Hon. Mr. Rogers and Messrs. Oxenham and Cowe joined, was received with the applause that always follows this happy little effusion. The recitations were above the average. Colonel Wilkinson, of the 2/15th Regiment, recited with much pathos "Russian threats and English Prayers," and as an encore "To wed or not to wed," one of the many parodies of Shakespeare's famous soliloquy, "To be or not to be." The gallant Colonel's exposition of the various inconveniences that attend both the matrimonial and the celibate state was listened to with the greatest attention by certain young ladies, to whom the Mahableshwar season had proved fatal, and who, although they had not exactly decided the momentous question "To wed or not to wed," had, nevertheless, done the next thing to it by "engaging" themselves. Mr. Crowe's rendering of the Ingoldsby Legend, "The Knight and his Ladye," was very effective, and the unfortunate fate of the entomological Sir Thomas (who, like many people of one's acquaintance, was too fond of "poking his nose into this and to that") was most unfeelingly laughed at. Mr. Oxenham's ludicrous caricature of the Frenchman in "La Fille de Madame Angot," which was encored, brought the entertainment to a close, the whole company rising as our grand old National Anthem was sung. From my own observations I think that the Penny Readings afforded more amusement to the reserved seats than they did to the soldiers for whose benefit they were got up. The fact is that our friend "Tommy Atkins" prefers a little more of the jovial boisterous element, and I think the introduction of a comic song would be likely to "draw." Before concluding my description I must congratulate Major Mignon, of the 4th Rifles N. I., to whom the arrangements were entrusted, on the success of his labours. I am afraid it is useless to suggest that something be done to improve the acoustic properties of the Assembly Rooms, which certainly are very bad, and to amateurs this is particularly trying as they are compelled to strain their voices to make themselves heard. I almost imagine I saw the voices hanging about the clouds and drop scenes of the stage.

We have had over our fair share of rain here, and the last week has been most trying, the rain preventing the usual evening drive or ride, and the enforced confinement to the house giving headaches and a wearied expression to many a fair face. The river is still very full, and boating, though indulged in by those who are training for the Poona Regatta, is avoided by the ladies, the force of the current making the steering a matter of no little strength of wrist.

A pigeon shot handicap took place at the Gymkhana on Friday afternoon, shortly before 5 o'clock. The attendance was larger than usual, and a great number of natives were present as supporters of His Highness Ali Shah, on whose gun all the native money was placed. The shooting was exceptionally good, as you may imagine when I tell you that 27 birds were shot consecutively without a miss. The pigeons were let loose from 5 traps semi-circularly arranged, and the conditions of the match were announced to be as follows:—7 birds, from 23 to 28 yards rise: entrance Rs. 5: added money 25 per cent. of entries. After shooting off the first 7 birds, Captain Moore, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and H. H. Ali Shah were left in, both having killed all their birds; the former was shooting from 28 yards rise, and the latter from 25 yards, Ali Shah being thus conceded 3 yards. The excitement was intense as both parties kept killing their birds, and it was not until the fifteenth bird was missed by H. H. Ali Shah and killed by Captain Moore that the latter was adjudged the winner of the handicap. A lottery was started previous to the match, in which Captain Moore was bid up to Rs. 60, and Ali Shah was bought in by his followers for Rs. 16, the whole lottery being worth Rs. 279. I would suggest to the Secretary that on another occasion *subscribers only* be allowed in the shed, and that all native followers be kept strictly outside the railings.

The Royal Artillery give a Garden Party to-morrow afternoon, and the Royal Fusiliers have announced their second dance for Monday next, the 9th instant.

MADRAS, 30TH JULY.

THE weather here has been rather trying of late: hotter than usual with very slight showers few and far between. When the sea breeze favours us occasionally, there is a temporary improvement; but, as a rule, the wind blows the other way—dust-laden and hot. Fortunately cholera has not yet made its appearance amongst us, although the epidemic is doing its fell work in various parts of the Presidency. Tranquebar, Negapatam, and Trichinopoly are still under its ban. A private letter from the last-named station dated a few days since, states that two or three artillerymen have succumbed to the disease, and that one "case" amongst the detachment 89th Regt. has happily recovered. Latest advices from Pondicherry also announce an "outbreak" there. Madras has every reason to be congratulated so far on her immunity from the scourge, for many native parts of the town are anything but healthy; nor is our drainage system the embodiment of perfection. In some back slums and alleys the stench is positively sickening for the reason that no one of consequence seems to care much about poking his nose into disagreeable places. The Black Town main drain had to be pumped the other day, with only partial success. It is anticipated, however, that the lengthening of the pipes to reach the sea will shortly ensure more perfect clearance. Until this is completed, it would be well for the authorities to remember there is such a thing as "shutting the stable door after the horse has gone." Fever is predominant everywhere, mostly of a mild type, the more virulent forms being occasionally met with. If sickness should increase amongst us, one fruitful source may probably be found in the existence of small native parcherries hidden under the wings of large "blocks" of houses in various parts, notably in the street adjacent to Popham's Broadway. The inhabitants of some of the streets are already complaining of such crying nuisances, and it certainly would be both a politic and sanitary measure to remove our Aryan brethren to more congenial spheres, besides being a great boon to those respectable citizens whom their contiguous residence annoys.

The death is recorded of Mr. J. W. Gantz, Municipal Commissioner (on Saturday, 18th), an old and much regretted member of Madras society, and one who had rendered many good and valuable services in his day.

The s. s. Asia arrived from Rangoon on Tuesday last with detachments of invalids from H. M.'s 1-21st and 67th Regts. and Royal Artillery serving in Burma. Most of the men were for Poonamallee and looked sickly enough, the majority being young soldiers. Whilst on the passage over one man was lost overboard, a barrack sergeant named Moss. His mind was supposed to be slightly affected from excessive drinking, and on the day in question, a very rough one, after going below and bidding his wife "good bye," he returned on deck and jumped overboard. Every effort was made to save him, but—although the steamer was delayed long after all hope was gone—without success. A subscription was started on board for his widow and six children, who are totally unprovided for, and Rs. 120 was raised on their behalf. Deceased was an old soldier and was coming over on sick leave.

According to Bangalore gup H. M.'s 48th Regt. are to be sent from Bellary to Cannanore *via* Bangalore, and together with the 4th Light Cavalry and a Battery of Artillery from Bellary are to augment the troops at head-quarters, Mysore Division (Bangalore) in anticipation of a visit from H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. What is the poor benighted city going to do for troops just then? Or do they not expect a Royal visit? If the original programme is adhered to the 67th from Burma and 89th Regiment (Madras) will also be changing quarters just then, and the most that can be *relied* on as the Fort garrison will be one wing of a regiment. Cannot the departure of H. M.'s 89th Regiment be deferred until *after* the Prince's visit. H. R. H. is the last Royal personage who reviewed this corps on the occasion of his visit to Dublin in 1867; and a stretch of three months' addition will be giving the P. V.'s barely one year in Madras. If they go to Burma in December and remain there until 79-80 reliefs take place, they will have had five out of eight years in the two most famous damp monsoon quarters in this presidency, viz—three years in Burma and two in Cannanore;—and but three years only between two good stations, *i. e.* Bangalore and Madras. If the roster of regimental reliefs is fairly kept, how comes it that one corps gets more than their share of the disagreeable (to draw it mild), stations?

Occasionally jutka-drivers and others are summonsed for ill-treating their ponies &c. Only last week one jutka driver was fined Rs. 6 for this offence. Now here is a case for our Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. About three months ago a gentleman in this town owning a carriage and pair, which he wished to let out on hire, and being incapacitated by illness from attending to business himself, got another gentleman in the trade to take over the carriage and horses, conditions being half profits after all expenses were paid; and not very hard ones either, considering the trade Madras livery stable keepers are doing. Two months passed, but repeated applications from the carriage owner for "accounts" remained unsatisfied. At last after some squabbling the working partner produced a statement showing a monthly loss by the transaction, the original owner having his own reasons for non-approval of this statement, indignantly demanded his carriage, &c; this was acceded to but a horse retained until the *loss* was made good *to* the working partner. Now comes the disgraceful part of this transaction. The working partner, if I may so designate the man who undertook to keep and let out the carriage &c. for its owner, finding the last-named obdurate as to payment of alleged losses, actually took the horse he had kept back, tied the poor brute up to a tree or post on the esplanade near Popham's Broadway, and left it there without food or drink for days, and last night when I saw the horse myself in its last death throes a few yards from the spot where it had been tied—whether let or broken loose I cannot say—it had all the appearance of being starved without a trace of disease. My informant as to the circumstances was a gentleman whose veracity I could not for a moment question; but I should like to know whether this act of a man calling himself Christian, amounts to cruelty or not; if so, where are those whose eyes are so sharp in discerning a sore on a jutka pony's back, that they cannot see a full sized horse deliberately tied up in a public thoroughfare *to starve*?

A special service was held last night in St. George's Cathedral when the Rev. C. R Drury was duly installed as Archdeacon of Madras. The Rev. H Pope conducted, assisted by Revs. Messrs. Bower, DuBois, English, MacDonald, Strachan, Taylor, Warlow, Wynch, Sathianadan, and Suarimootoo. The Registrar of the Diocese, J. O. Wright, Esq. M. A., took part in the proceedings, and after reading out the Bishop's mandate, handed it to the Rev. Warlow, who then led the Rev. Drury to the Archdeaconal chair and installed him. There was no sermon, but a large and fashionable congregation evinced great interest in the proceedings. We seem to be blest with an abundance of spiritual advisers in Madras, for one seldom sees the same minister in a pulpit at two successive services.

The works at the General Hospital Bridge are progressing satisfactorily, but the unfortunate Wallajah Bridge remains in *statu quo*, as unsightly and dilapidated as ever. Rumour has it that all the ready cash is required to decorate and improve Government House preparatory to the Royal visit, consequently the enlightened tax-payers will hardly grumble at their betters being served first.

BOMBAY.

A FEMALE THIEF.—A woman named Bhagoo was sent to jail for five months, by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, for having stolen a wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments belonging to Khema Jagoo.

ASSAULT BY A BUGGYWALLA.—Mahomed Hossein yesterday prosecuted Ismael Ibrahim, for having assaulted him on the preceding day. The offence being proved, his Worship, Mr. Nana Morojee, fined the prisoner Rs. 10.

STEALING A CURRENCY NOTE.—Emam Kumoo Khan was convicted yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, of having stolen a currency note belonging to Nursoo Appajee, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour, he being an old offender.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, C. S. I., has given the sum of Rs. 300 to the above Society for the purpose of enabling the managing committee to arrange for a theatrical representation next season in the college.

TORTURE.—Rama Bhickoo, a shigram driver, was fined Rs. 5 for this offence, by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday.—A cartman named Annajee Mulloo pleaded guilty to the charge of illtreating his bullocks, and was fined Rs. 15 by the same Magistrate. Both charges were preferred by the police.

ASSAULT.—Dwarka Bapoo yesterday prosecuted Futtah Mahomed, before Mr. Nana Morojee, for having assaulted him on the preceding evening, on the Market Road, and the offence being proved, his Worship fined the defendant Rs. 3, and directed that one rupee of the fine, if recovered, should be paid to the complainant as compensation for the injuries he had sustained.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SEAMAN.—A seaman named Thomas Murray, residing in the Sailors' Home, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, with having stolen a pair of trousers, belonging to a Portuguese named Modesta Fernandes. The evidence having been taken, his Worship dismissed the case as there was no sufficient proof of the offence having been committed.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Mahadoo Ramjee and Rama Mahadoo were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having driven a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and with having thereby injured a carriage belonging to Mr. Hossein Shah Enos Meah. The prisoners were drunk at the time and his Worship therefore fined them Rs. 20 each.

THE GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—Hussain Ameer, a cart driver, was fined Rs. 5, at this Court yesterday, for having ill-treated his buffaloes.—Dowlut Rutton, a servant in the employ of the Byculla Club, was yesterday convicted of having stolen four electroplated spoons, belonging to the Club, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour, by the presiding Magistrate, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

STEALING AND ABETTING.—Hurry Chimajee was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having stolen one maund of sugar from a godown in the native town. Khosha Suddoo was at the same time charged with having aided the first prisoner in committing the offence with which he was charged. The charges being proved, his Worship committed both prisoners to jail for three months' with hard labour.

LOITERING.—Delawar Shah was brought before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, and charged with having been found loitering at the corner of a gully in Cazee Molla. A police sepoy testified to the fact of the prisoner being known as a "damaged character," and certificates were handed in from the Superintendents of the Common Jail and House of Correction, stating that he had been imprisoned on three or four occasions in each of those institutions. His Worship convicted the prisoner and sent him to jail for two months.

A FEMALE WRESTLER.—Considerable excitement was created in the native town on Sunday by an announcement made—we believe—by a native paper, that a woman who has lately arrived in Bombay from the Punjaub had sent out a challenge to all male comers to wrestle with her. The place fixed for the contest was near the old Imambara near the Common Jail; and during the day, and especially at about half-past four in the afternoon, immense crowds of people gathered to witness the expected tamasha. A fee of two pice was charged for merely seeing the place where the contest was to take place, and we believe four and even eight annas were given by some enthusiasts who were anxious to catch a glimpse of the lady whose prowess was the subject matter of many groups of excited talkers throughout the town. The much talked of match, however, did not come off, for what reason we cannot say, but whether such was the original intention of the parties concerned or not is now a subject of doubt. A very considerable sum of money was taken during the day by the door-keepers.

CRICKET AT KURRACHEE.—The following match was played on the garden ground, Kurrachee, on Saturday, the 10th July:—

CAMP CLUB vs. UNION CLUB.

CAMP CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. Olliver l b w, b DeGama	3	c & b, Currie	6
Mr. Hogg, b DeGama	1	b Moriarty	0
Mr. E. N. Challoner, caught out	1	b Charlesworth	31
Pte. Rapley 56th, b Gardiner	8	b do.	0
Pte. Turner, l b w, b Gardiner	17	r o, b do.	15
Gr. Kelly, b Gardiner	0		
Corpl. Logan, caught out	12	b Charlesworth	0
Gr. Gilmour, not out	4		
Capt. Leslie, 56th Regt.	0	caught out	21
Capt. Mockler, b Gardiner	4	b Moriarty	3
Byes	1	Byes	10
Wides	8	Wides	5
Total	59	Total	91

UNION CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. W. Charlesworth, l b w, b Challoner	5		2
Mr. Halpin, c Challoner	0	b Challoner	12
Mr. G. Judd, b Mockler	7		
Mr. A. Moriarty, c & b Challoner	0	b Mockler	20
Mr. E. DeGama, b Rapley	5	caught	12
Mr. M. Gallagher, c & b Rapley	16	b Leslie	4
Mr. Barton, b Leslie	7		3
Mr. Cary, b Rapley	12	c & b Challoner	5
W. Gardiner, b Rapley	0		
Mr. Currie, c & b Mockler	1		
Mr. Toner	1		
Byes	19		
Leg Byes	1	Byes	3
Wides	10	Wides	7
Total	84	Total	68

The return match was played on Saturday, the 7th July, on the garden ground, with the following result.

CAMP CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt. Trueman, b Charlesworth	6	b Charlesworth	15
Lieut. Leslie 56th, b DeGama	5	b do	3
Mr. Malcolmson, c & b Gardiner	0	c & b do	14
Mr. Challoner, b Gardiner	15	c & b Moriarty	4
Mr. Hart, run out, b Charlesworth	11	r o b Charlesworth	0
Mr. Olliver, b Charlesworth	0	b Charlesworth	0
Pte. Rapley 56th, b Charlesworth	13	b Charlesworth	3
Mr. Hogg, b Charlesworth	1	not out	9
Mr. Holmes, b Gardiner	0	r o, b Moriarty	2
Pte. Mansfield, b Charlesworth	2	b Charlesworth	0
Pte. Wilcox, not out	0	b Moriarty	0
Byes	1	Byes	10
Wides	7	Wides	2
Total	61	Total	

UNION CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings	
Mr. J. Halpin, b Challoner	1	not out	3
Mr. G. Judd, b Challoner	2	b Hart	0
Mr. S. DeGama, c b Challoner	1	b Challoner	2
Mr. E. DeGama, b Rapley	11	b Hart	1
Mr. A. Cary, c & b Challoner	2	run out b Hart	0
Mr. J. Moriarty, run out, b Rapley	8	c & b Hart	2
Mr. W. Charlesworth, r o, b Rapley	0	b Hart	21
Mr. J. Atkin, b Challoner	0	c & b Challoner	6
Mr. W. Gardiner, c b Hart	3		
Mr. J. Barton, not out	2	c & b Challoner	2
Mr. Toner, b Hart	4	run out, b Hart	5
Byes	3	Byes	3
Total	37	Total	45

GOLD ROBBERY IN POONA.—Another large gold robbery has taken place in the city. The value of the metal stolen is estimated at Rs. 2,000. The police are on the track of the robbers, and no doubt they will be discovered as in the railway case. The gold was stolen on Thursday night or Wednesday morning from the shop of a Hindu in Aditwar Peit. There are several thieves about in the city, and shopkeepers are advised to look well to the fastenings of their shops and not to keep valuables in unsafe places.—*Deccan Herald.*

A JEW TURNED A CHRISTIAN.—We learn that a Jew, residing in Rastia's Peit, named Bundoojee Bappoojee Israel, a head assistant in the Office of the Quartermaster General, P. D. A., has embraced Christianity, and was baptized by the Rev. Dhunjibhai Nowrojee, of the Free Church Mission on Sunday morning, the 25th July. Bandoojee is a well educated, very intelligent and rather elderly man. He has been enquiring into the doctrines of Christianity for several years past, and has had a great deal to give up. His wife and four children have not yet joined him but still cling to the Jewish faith.—*Id.*

SUSPENSION OF PLEADERS.—Three pleaders of the Shikarpore Court have been suspended from practice. They have come down to Kurrachee with the view to appealing to the Suddur Court, and have retained the services of Mr. Leggett for the purpose.—*Sind News.*

THE KURRACHEE RAPE CASE.—Mrs. Gillett, the Sergeant's wife who was sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrate to 21 days' imprisonment, was released from jail last Tuesday, she having served out her term of imprisonment. The prosecution for defamation hanging over her is likely, we are told, to be withdrawn.—*Id.*

THE WUZEERSHIP OF LUS BEYLA.—The son of the ex-Jam of Lus Beyla, now ruler of the same place, has appointed one Abdool Hoosein as his Wuzeer. What special qualifications Abdool Hoosein has for the post, beyond his being the nephew of Mr. Shoojawoodeen Tyabjee, the Borah merchant, we have not heard. The man is a perfect stranger in Beloochistan.—*Id.*

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.—A sudden and mysterious death took place here the other day. A Mr. Taylor, of the Stores Department of the R. S. Railway, died of heat apoplexy. He was well a little before his death and cheerful. He left the office at about 6½ P. M., and was on his way home, when he suddenly fell down on the road and was picked up dead by a policeman. An inquest was held, a *post mortem* examination made, and the verdict arrived at was, that the deceased died of heat apoplexy.—*Id.*

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—At about noon or a little after, Mr. Dunn, of the Controller's Office, died somewhat suddenly from an attack of cholera. The evening before he lost one of his children, and shortly after he had returned from the child's funeral yesterday morning, he was taken ill and expired in a few hours. He was a middle aged man, stout and strong, and one of the last persons likely to have died so soon and so suddenly. He was much liked by his office mates and all who knew him, and his loss is much regretted by his family and circle of friends.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA Ins. Cts.
August 1st,	Sunday	0 33	0 56	0 28
" 2nd,	Monday	0 00	0 10	0 00
		0 33	0 66	0 28
Previously Registered		30 63	33 47	42 79
Total fall up to date.		29 96	34 13	43 07

OUTRAGE ON THE G. I. P RAILWAY.

WE hear that a case of a very painful nature will shortly be heard before one of the Mofussil Magistrates, resembling in every respect, except the position of the parties concerned, the case of Colonel Baker's which has so recently transpired near London. From what we have heard it appears that an official of the G. I. P. Railway, while travelling in the same carriage with a lady from Kurjut to Narell, conducted himself in such a manner that she raised an alarm. Fortunately the guard of the train heard her cries and stopped the train. The offender has been suspended by the railway authorities, and, as we have said, he is to be shortly placed before a Magistrate.

SMALL CAUSES COURT—AUGUST 2.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

WITHUL GOPAL V. AHMED KHAN WULLUD MAHOMEDA ALI AND C. F. FARRAN.

THIS action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000 damages which the plaintiff alleged he had sustained through the conversion of a currency note (No. C-90 35,743) by the defendants.

Mr. Hormusjee, pleader, and Mr. Ghandibhoy, solicitor, appeared respectively for the plaintiff and first defendant. The second defendant did not appear in person but was represented by his clerk.

Mr. Hormusjee said that the first defendant had been accused of stealing the note in question from Mr. Austin, police inspector. On the 20th of May last, the plaintiff and a Parsee named Hormusjee went to a gambling house, and while there he gave the note to Hormusjee. Subsequently Hormusjee thought that the first defendant in the present case was about to steal the note from him, and sent for the police. Mr. Austin then came and took possession of the note, which was subsequently taken from him, and he then charged the defendant, Ahmed Khan, with stealing the note. The case went to the High Court where the prisoner was acquitted and the note has since remained with the Clerk of the Crown, at whose request the present action was brought. He admitted that the first defendant had not converted the note and proposed to strike his name off the plaint.

The defendants contended that Mr. Farran, acting under the orders of the court, could not be guilty of conversion.

His Worship non-suited the plaintiff on the grounds raised by the defence.

THE EXPORTATION OF HORSES FROM ALEPPO, SYRIA, AND BAGDAD.

THE following correspondence is published for the information of those British subjects who may be engaged in the exportation of horses from the Vilayets of Aleppo, Syria, and Bagdad:—

Constantinople, 2nd May 1875.

Colonel J. P. Nixson, &c. &c. &c., Bagdad.

Sir,—I enclose herewith for your information the copy of a circular memorandum which I have received from the Porte respecting the exportation of horses.—I am, &c. HENRY ELLIOT.

SUBLIME PORTE MEMORANDUM.

Dated 28th April, 1875.

In a circular memorandum dated 9th April 1873, the Minister for Foreign Affairs had the honour to communicate to the missions of the friendly powers the decision taken by the Imperial Government to interdict for 7 years the exportation to foreign countries of horses from the Vilayets of Aleppo, Syria, and Bagdad.

Traders have rendered this interdiction nugatory by declaring at the Custom House that the horses they exported were intended for Egypt while they despatched them to Europe.

To maintain in full force the prohibition in question, the Sublime Porte has decreed that whosoever shall export to Egypt saddle horses and mares from the Vilayets of Adona, Syria, Aleppo and Bagdad will be required to bind himself under the guarantee of an Ottoman subject, or otherwise by a deposit of the value of the horses, to produce within a reasonable time a certificate from the Customs authorities of the place of arrival.

In case of non-execution of this engagement the money deposited will be confiscated, or the guarantee be made to pay the price of the animal exported.

The Imperial Minister begs of the Embassy of *H. B.* Majesty to be good enough to issue the orders necessary for the due observance of this measure by all British subjects who may be interested therein.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·610	·670	·737	·703	·696	·678	·735
Temperature of the Air	79·3	81·0	81·9	81·7	81·3	80·6	81·8
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·7	78·1	78·5	78·1	78·2	77·7	79·0
Dew Point	77·1	77·1	77·2	76·8	77·2	76·7	78·0
Relative Humidity of Air	0·932	·880	·890	·854	·875	·880	·927
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0	7·8	7·2	7·8	5·8	8·0	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	79·7	84·4	84·5	84·5	84·3	84·4	84·7
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	78·9	77·9	77·6	77·9	76·0	77·7	77·8
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	622	476	440	461	492	509	451
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4¼ feet above the ground	0·94	0·47	0·14	0·14	0·60	0·24	0·33

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 1st August 39·96.

(a) WSW, W, WSW.
(b) WSW, W, WSW, W.
(c) WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
(d) WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
(e) SW, WSW, SW.
(f) WSW, SW, SSW, SW, WSW
(g) WSW, SW, WSW, SW.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 31st July.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Fair Dhollers 4⅞d.
Exchange on India .... 1s. 9⅝d.
Oriental Bank shares........................£43-10
Chartered do. 15-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares 21
Hongkong and Shanghai shares .. 19
Total Coin in the Bank of France .. 62,500,000
, Notes in circulation 96,625,000
4 per cents. rupee paper.......... 91½
4½ „ 92½
3 per cent. Consols for Account ... 94⅝
5½ French Rentes '72.............. 106
Arrival.—J. C. Stephenson.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 2nd August, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. Ther. 82. Fall of rain 25 cents.

Carwar, 2nd August, 5 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind S. W. 5. Ther. 85. Bar. 29·95. Fall of rain 2 cents.

Mangalore, 2nd August, 5-30 p.m.—Weather showery and cloudy. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 82, min. 76. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·85. Fall of rain 8 cents.

Tuticorin, 2nd August, 5 p.m.—Weather fair. Wind moderate E. S. E. Ther. 86. Bar. 29·88.

Vingorla, 2nd August, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 88. Fall of rain 3 cents.

It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that the public meeting to devise plans to receive the Prince of Wales in a manner worthy of Bombay will be held this afternoon —Sir Michael Westropp presiding. Calcutta appears to have had a singularly successful meeting of all classes, and we hope that in such a cause Bombay will not show itself to be behind its eastern rival.

Colonel A. D. Dickens, C.B., we are now told, and not Colonel Mackenzie, as reported, is to be the Chief Commissariat Officer at the Camp at Dehli.

Surgeon-Major H. W. Bellew, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is engaged on a narrative of the journey of the Embassy to Kashgar in 1873-74, of which he was a member. The work will appear under the title of "Kashmir and Kashgar."

The *Englishman* states on good authority that there is no truth whatever in the rumour, first set on foot by an up-country contemporary, that the Government of India has prohibited the further reduction of the European Staff of the East Indian Railway Company. The rumour has, it is added, led to a belief on the part of the discharged men that they are to be re-employed at once. Any such hope is, probably, altogether groundless.

The total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 3rd July were 6,179, the number in the previous week being 6,897. One hundred and seventy-one deaths were registered under the head of cholera—viz. 52 in the district of Rohtak, 50 in Umballa, 30 in Gurgaon, 20 in Delhi, 11 in Simla, 3 in Kangra, 1 in Ludhiana, 1 in Jullundur, and 1 in Sirsa. In the Simla district 9 cholera deaths were registered in the Simla sanitarium, and 2 in the village of Janjah Bhoj in the Kakerhatti police station. So far the mortality caused by cholera has been inconsiderable; the general mortality of the province shows no tendency to increase. Four hundred and fifty-four deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 516 in the previous week. There has been a great abatement in the mortality from this disease in Peshawur city. The total deaths from the disease have fallen from 33 last week to 17 in the week under review. In Delhi also the deaths from the disease have fallen from 13 to 3. One death from enteric fever in a sepoy was registered in the cantonment of Kohat. There were 490 male and 409 female births registered.

The Secretary of State for India, notwithstanding the comparative failure of the experiments with the machines for the preparation of rhea fibre at Saharanpur in this country, is anxious to give inventors another trial, and has advertised in the English papers that, in the event of a sufficient number of competitors coming forward, arrangements will be made for a series of trials to take place in England in November, with the object of ascertaining the best methods for the preparation of the rhea fibre, from either the fresh or the dried plant, by mechanical, chemical, or other means. The necessary space, motive power, water, and other facilities will be supplied by the Government, but competitors will have to arrange for the working of their machines or processes under their own supervision or that of their representatives. The utmost care will be taken to secure reliable results, and to make public the whole of the details connected with the experiments; but it is not intended that any prize shall be awarded on the occasion.

A royal wedding has lately been held in the city of Lucknow. The high contracting parties were a nephew of the ex-King of Oudh and a daughter of the Nawab Moomtiaz-oo dowla Bahadoor, a descendant of the famous Nusseer-oo-deen Hydur, a late King of Oudh. There have been grand processions of elephants, camels, horses, and donkeys, of which latter we are told, there was an unusually large number, both biped and quadruped. There was no end of music and nautching, illuminations and fire works, feasting and festivities of all kinds, all of which, however, came to an end on Sunday evening, when the happy bridegroom—who, we should mention, is a son of Shazada Mustafa Ali Khan, the brother of Wajid Ali Shah, who disputed the throne with the latter on the death of their father, King Mohemed Ali Shah—took home his charming bride—charming notwithstanding that she has breathed the fragrant air of Lucknow for more than twenty-five summers! Moreover, the young Nawab is singularly lucky in her possession, since she brings him a Wusseeka of nearly Rs. 2,000 a month in her own right. It is said that her father has spent about six lakhs of rupees—twice the sum voted for the Prince of Wales's contingencies during his Indian visit—on her marriage, besides giving her household property and jewels to an enormous amount. We hear that the poor were not neglected on the occasion.

The *Morning Post* takes a very just view of the Government of India's Burmese policy. It holds that it is "difficult to avoid the conclusion that the whole of the recent complications between ourselves and the Burmese and Chinese are attributable to an understanding between the latter on the ground of hostility to us. It would seem as if the Chinese and the Burmese had incited each other mutually to the commission of acts unfriendly to England. It is easy to understand how the demand for the passage of troops through Burma came to be made, and to explain how it may have been right and proper to make that demand. But it ought not to have been made unless we were prepared to insist upon its being granted; for to sit under the refusal of our request would be to lose prestige and incur contempt. It does not sound well to hear the Indian Government applying to the Home Government for instructions in this matter. In old times a wise and vigorous Viceroy would have settled the matter with a promptness that would have paralyzed all thoughts of resistance and upheld the name and dignity of the country." The working of India from London through the telegraph wire is the beginning of a policy which may yet have disastrous results, for it is reasonable to suppose that men in India know Indian affairs and feelings more intimately than persons at such a distance as Westminster, and that, therefore, they are better fitted to decide what ought to be done in this country.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times*, writing about the effect of the abundance of money in increasing the cost of living at Berlin, says:—"Residence in this capital has become such an expensive pleasure that the Russian Embassy draw higher salaries at Berlin than in London, notwithstanding that they pay no rent here, living in their Emperor's own mansion, and have comparatively few social duties to fulfil. This dearness extending from the highest to the lowest ranks, it is quite rational that manufacturers should find Berlin no abiding place for them. In other words, few masters being able to pay the wages the hands require to live here, Berlin, a large manufacturing town but a few years ago, is getting less so every day. The iron works are either flitting to the country or preparing to do so; the great railway carriage manufactory—the greatest on the Continent—is winding up, the intractability of the workmen rendering even 10 per cent. of interest no sufficient attraction to continue business; and the immense manufacture of woollen goods is almost entirely transplanted to smaller towns and villages in Brandenburg and Silesia. It is the same in other large towns. This process being accompanied with the replacement by machinery of all manual labour that can possibly be spared, many of the men formerly employed in these trades are thrown out of work. For the moment they do not suffer, as the many military railway lines, fortresses, and other army work going on in this country require almost all the hands that offer; but unless industrial revival steadily continues, they will feel the change when these temporary occupations are at an end."

A difficulty has arisen in Calcutta which is apparently quite new to the Abkari Administration. The Abkari Act has omitted to make any mention of the sale of spirituous liquors at dispensaries, and the consequence is that dispensaries in Calcutta can sell a large quantity of liquor in small measures, and there are in that city more dispensaries than are required for the purposes for which dispensaries are ostensibly opened. Those who take an interest in the welfare of the people in Calcutta have represented to the authorities this oversight in the Abkari Act, and have asked that some provision may be made to increase the stringency of the law on this particular point. The obvious remedy is to prevent liquor being sold at these dispensaries except on a duly authenticated medical prescription; but this easy way of surmounting the difficulty becomes impracticable because in this country there is no law which defines who is a duly authorised practitioner, consequently the issue of a duly authenticated medical prescription is impossible. The only thing to be done, apparently, is to take from the dispensaries the right to sell spirituous liquors that they now possess, but this would probably destroy to a great extent the usefulness of the dispensaries. The question is surrounded with difficulties, the worst of all of which is that the men who are in charge of the dispensaries cannot be trusted; they are not like the druggists in our English towns who are men of education and social position enough to place them above the temptations to which the Bengalee man succumbs. It is said that a considerable portion of the dispensaries in Calcutta are owned by graduates of the Medical College, and the question is asked whether the sale of liquors at these places would be diminished if the law enacted that spirits should be sold at dispensaries on prescriptions of graduates only. Few persons would be disposed to give medical students the control in such a matter.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, a Calcutta native paper, winds up a long article on the visit of the Prince of Wales to India in the following strain:—"Let the Prince do his duty and we shall do ours. We shall approach him with all the loyalty that we are capable of feeling. We shall express our joy by rejoicings, feasts, bonfires and fireworks. Our public bodies will shower upon him loyal addresses; our poets welcome him in verse; our ladies welcome him by *huloos*; our Brahmins by chanting the sacred vedas, and our wealthy men by distributing money. But while we do these, let not the Prince count his *nuzzurs* and presents. We expect something from him in return. We have already enumerated what we want from him. It may require money, but the money may be hereafter raised in India. It may clash with the preconceived notions of our Anglo-Indian politicians, trained as they are in laps of despotism, but it will attach the people to English rule. Let the king's servants be as bad as possible, but the king himself ought to be an angel of goodness. The servants are forgiven in the goodness of the sovereign. They are bringing the Heir Apparent here at their own peril. The people of India have all along consoled themselves with the belief, that, though they sometimes suffer wrongs at the hands of their Anglo-Indian masters, it is done without the knowledge and sanction of the people in England. The universal belief is that the English of England, unlike a portion of their brethren in India, are strictly just and would never knowingly allow an injustice to be done. This belief is on its trial! If His Royal Highness, the future king of England, accompanied by a portion of the *élite* of London, show Anglo-India indifference to our protests and cries, to our true interests and advantages, our complaints and petitions, the rumour will spread like wildfire from mouth to mouth, from Himalayas to Comorin, that they are all alike each other—princes and peasants. We beseech those who rule our destinies to see that such a rumour may have no basis to stand upon."

The Punjab Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, have just issued a number of amended rules under the Land Improvement Act of 1871, the object of which is to lend sums of money from Rs. 500 and upwards to the cultivators and landowners of the Punjab. In undertaking a work of this sort the Government is necessarily obliged to frame a number of rules, but which together have the appearance of being so multifarious and inquisitive as to make the borrowing of money from the Government too troublesome a matter to be ventured on. The rate of interest will be moderate and the time allowed for repayment will be eight years, an advance of Rs. 500 will be repaid by six instalments of Rs. 100 and one of Rs. 50 extending over eight years. The applicant will have to furnish a rough plan and estimate of the work to be done if he wants only Rs. 500, and an accurate plan, specification and estimate if he wants Rs. 5,000. A number of local enquiries will then be conducted by the chief revenue officer of the district, notices will be posted up in the village to which the applicant belongs, all the statements of the applicant will have to be tested, the locality where the money is to be spent will be visited, and for so small a sum as Rs. 500 the Deputy Commissioner will finally decide about making the advance. For an advance of Rs. 5,000 a proper officer of the Public Works Department will attend and forward his professional view of the proposed work to the Local Government who will then decide whether the money is to be advanced or not. For a sum of Rs. 10,000 the sanction of the Governor General in Council will have to be obtained. There is thus a considerable expenditure of time incurred before the loan required can be finally made, and even after all the money may be refused. The conditions are necessarily strict, but the advantages of these loans seem to be threatened with strangulations by red tape. The question apparently arises whether the establishment of a State Bank, with branches all over the districts under competent managers, would not be as economical as the proposed plan and more useful to the cultivators and those who want to borrow money for agricultural purposes. These loans are, we should mention, hampered with the disagreeable, and in many deserving instances impossible, obligation of finding a surety who shall be security to the Government for the money advanced.

The *Times*' special correspondent in the South of France states that, politically speaking, Marshal MacMahon's progress through the flooded districts has been more or less of a failure. "Had the head of the State strictly confined his journey to the inundated districts, of course such remarks would not have been made; but there are towns, such as Narbonne, Carcassonne and Foik where his presence might well have been spared. As I mentioned in one of my former letters, that Bonapartists have not, even in the most devastated Departments, hesitated to turn the presence of the President of the Republic to account. Invidious comparisons are drawn between Napoleon III., mounted on horseback in mid-current, and publicly distributing alms to the sufferers by the floods in 1855 and Marshal MacMahon, peacefully travelling in a carriage, and promising future assistance. Nor are the people wholly satisfied with the decorations, always dear to Frenchmen, which have been distributed. Many gallant men have received Crosses of the Legion of Honour and military medals, but civilians have been, comparatively speaking, neglected. For instance, in Toulouse only one cross has been given to a person who does not belong to the Army. Unfortunately, too, the *Medailles de Sauvetage*, which ought in many cases to have been forthcoming, were forgotten, and the names of deserving recipients had to be taken down for future decoration through the agency of the Minister of the Interior. It is a very different thing, said a candidate for these honours to me, to be decorated now by the Head of the State in presence of one's fellow-citizens and to receive a medal six months hence from some Government official. The Radical Party, also, has not failed to make capital out of the Marshal's visit. Cries of "*Vive la Republique!*" have been reiterated with such persistence that at times even so calm a man as the President has shown signs of irritation. Naturally, it was not to be expected that people suddenly plunged into the deepest distress would break forth in songs of gladness and shouts of joy, and, consequently, I again repeat that had the Marshal confined his journey to the inundated districts, all would have been well, or, at least, have passed without remark. As it is, discontent has been made pretty evident, and it is, perhaps, only in the columns of a paper like *The Times* that the true state of the case will be demonstrated. I am well aware that semi-official agencies and other sources of information have loudly and emphatically declared that the Marshal has been enthusiastically and rapturously received in every town visited. Had they said 'respectfully and coldly,' their statements would have been more correct. In particular cases, no doubt, enthusiasm was shown, as at Narbonne, some quarters of Toulouse, and Auterive; and here the cause of the present Conservative Republic has been materially strengthened, more especially with the Clerical Party. But, calmly reviewing the journey of the last ten days from an impartial point of view, I am bound to repeat that it has been, on the whole, politically unsuccessful. In asserting this I cast reflections neither on the policy of the Marshal nor of his advisers. I simply record a bare fact, from which I leave more competent judges to draw conclusions."

HIGH COURT.—August 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.)

DADAJEE MOOSAKHAN AND OTHERS V ABRAHAM MOOSAJEE COMEDKHAN AND OTHERS

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the infant defendants and the receiver, applied that the matter be referred to the Commissioner in order that he might appoint a trustee or trustees, take accounts, &c. This was an administration suit and was before his Lordship on the 3rd July 1874, when Mr. Limjee N. Banajee was appointed receiver. In August 1874, the matter was again before his Lordship, when two persons were appointed receivers and commissioners; and they also became trustees for the infant defendants. One of the trustees had since become paralysed and unable to perform his duties, and had therefore resigned. The present application, therefore, became necessary.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, for the plaintiffs, said no particulars were given; and there was no affidavit made by the paralysed receiver; and plaintiffs had therefore no opportunity of filing an answer. This was an irregular way of bringing the matter before the court.

Mr. Purcell said there could be no question that the receiver had resigned, and he saw no necessity for an affidavit.

His Lordship postponed the matter for a week and directed affidavits to be filed. Question of costs reserved.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, presented a petition in the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866 of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, and of Narronjee Shamjee. The petition dated 31st July 1875, was that of Tribhowundas Veerjee; and the prayer of it was to have the register of the company rectified by having the petitioner's name inserted instead of that of Narronjee Shamjee. The application was made under section 34 of the Joint Stock Companies' Act. The petition stated that the company refused to register five shares in the petitioner's name on the ground that they have had notice from Narronjee Shamjee not to transfer the shares to another name. Mr. Inverarity applied for a rule *nisi*, and asked that the company and Narronjee Shamjee might be decreed to pay the costs of the motion. Citing the case of the Tahiti Cotton Company *ex parte* Sargent, 17 Law Reports, Equity Cases, 273, the learned counsel said the case was precisely the same as this, in which the company refused to register the applicant's name on a similar ground as in this case, and in which the court held it had jurisdiction to decide a question of title between the parties.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

Several cases on his Lordship's board were, with the consent of parties, postponed for a future day.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green.)

RAGUNATH KRISHNAJEE VS. RAGUNATH RAMJEE AND ANOTHER.

This was a partnership suit in which the plaintiff prayed for a dissolution of partnership and asked to have the accounts of the partnership taken. It appeared that the partnership commenced in 1863, and the defence set up was that it had been dissolved in 1864 and had resulted in a loss, and that it was now barred by the statute of limitation. The principal evidence consisted of letters which had passed between the plaintiff and first defendant while the former was at Kurrachee and the latter in Bombay. The second defendant had absconded in 1870 taking with him the partnership books. His Lordship delivered judgment at considerable length, and ordered that the partnership should be dissolved and that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner for closing accounts. The cost of the suit down to and including the first day of the hearing to be reserved, and all the subsequent costs of the hearing to be paid by the first defendant.

AGA MAHOMED ABDOOL RUSSOOL VS. AGA MAHOMED JAFFER SHIRAZI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff and said that in this case the plaintiff was a Persian merchant and had allowed one of the defendants who was his son-in-law to manage a certain consignment of opium in which he was interested. The defendant now said that the opium belonged to him, and that he had not acted at all as agent for the plaintiff. The consignment had been sold by Messrs. Tatta & Co. and the defendant was now about to receive the whole amount. Mr. Tyabjee said the plaintiff would be satisfied if the money remained in the hands of Messrs. Tatta and Co. He therefore asked for a rule *nisi* that the defendants might be restrained from receiving and Messrs. Tatta and Co. from paying away any of this money, until the hearing of the suit. His Lordship granted the application.

JAITHANUND SEETARAM VS. HEERJEE HUNSRAJ AND OTHERS.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant appeared in person and the others were absent. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,687, being the balance due for forty bales of cotton sold by the plaintiff to the defendants. The first defendant after a good deal of hesitation said he would consent to a decree. He had filed his schedule and had not admitted the debt, but if he were granted stay of execution he would get leave to amend his schedule and would insert the debt. The plaintiff's mehta was then called to prove the claim against the other two defendants who were partners with the first. It appeared that the forty bales of cotton had been purchased for Rs. 5,108, and only part payment had been received. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,687 with interest at nine per cent from the 1st of April 1874 and costs, and with stay of execution as against the first defendant until Wednesday fortnight in order to allow him to apply to the Insolvency Court for leave to amend his schedule by admitting the debt.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

REPLY TO THE MEMORIAL OF THE BENGAL CIVILIANS.

(*Englishman.*)

We understand that a reply has been received to the memorial which the Bengal Civilians lately addressed to the Secretary of State on the subject of the proposed admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service otherwise than by competition. Lord Salisbury, we believe, points out that as Parliament had declared its pleasure, the Government of India and the Secretary of State were bound to frame the rules ordered. At the same time he says he does not believe that Parliament intended by these rules to inflict any material injury on the interests of the Indian Civil Service. He thinks that, on the contrary, the statute will have the effect of strengthening their position. The rules, which he says have received his sanction, secure that position by sufficient safeguards, and he expresses his belief that the practical result will be that the admission of natives to the Convenanted Civil Service otherwise than by competition will not affect, in any material degree, the interests of existing members. As to future members he speaks of a further guarding of their interests by a proper adjustment of the number of appointments thrown open to competition.

It is impossible to say that this reply is not somewhat enigmatical; and we hear that very different interpretation, are being put upon it. What, however, seems clear is that, on the one hand, natives are to be admitted, and the rules regulating their admission have been approved by Lord Salisbury; and on the other hand, that it is Lord Salisbury's decided opinion that the present members of the Service will not suffer material injury by the change. A great deal evidently depends on the exact meaning of the word "material," but we cannot but think that the memorialists will be comforted by such an assurance from one who has so good a character for meaning what he says as Lord Salisbury. Further discussion seems, however, to be unprofitable at the present stage, as the publication of the rules cannot now be long delayed, and whatever of enigma remains will be solved on their appearance. In the meantime the memorialists may, we think, congratulate themselves that their memorial should have been so well timed as to reach the Secretary of State when the rules were actually under consideration, and that their temperate and dignified address should have been dealt with so courteously and so promptly by Lord Salisbury.

ELEPHANT-CATCHING IN COIMBATORE.

(*Madras Mail*, July 30.)

We recently described the method now pursued in catching elephants at Coimbatore; and the day before yesterday, we chronicled the capture of nine animals in that District by Mr. Mackenzie, in charge of the Kheddah operations. The highly-interesting volume of *Selections from the Asiatic Journal* 1816 to 1829, (just published by Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., Madras) contains the following letter, dated Coimbatore, 21st April 1819, in which an eye-witness narrates the mode of capture in his day:—

"Early in February last about 3,000 people were assembled at the place of rendezvous on the skirts of the jungle and the haunts of the elephants being ascertained a semi-circular line of people provided with fire-arms, tom-toms, &c, and extending for several miles, was then formed around them, each end of the line reaching a chain of hills, the passes through which had been previously stopped and guarded by parties of matchlock-men. The object of this line was to drive the elephants towards a narrow gorge surrounded with steep hills, in which there was abundance of food and water for them for several days; this however, was no easy task, as the elephants frequently attempted to force the lines and get off to the eastward, but the line gradually closed on them, and halting at night, kept up large fires to prevent their breaking through; and after 10 or 12 days' labour, at last succeeded in driving them into the intended place, where they were closely surrounded and kept in for several days. Meantime, at the debouche of this pass, several hundred people were busily employed digging a deep ditch, enclosing about a quarter of a mile of ground, leaving only the space of a few yards at an entrance untouched.

Two ditches were cut from the entrance, to a hill on one side and to a rock on the other, to prevent the elephants passing the enclosure; on the outside of the ditch, a matting of branches about six feet high was placed to give it a formidable and impassible appearance, and green bushes and branches were also stuck about the entrance to conceal the ditch, and to give it as much as possible an appearance of jungle. When all this was completed the people were removed from that place, and those at the other end commenced firing, shouting, and making as much noise as possible with drums and cholera horns, which so intimidated the elephants that they made the best of their way to the opposite end; and the people following close, with the assistance of a few rockets drove them straight into the enclosure, when the remaining part was dug away and the ditch completed; people were immediately posted round the outside of the ditch, armed with long spears and matchlocks, to repel any attempt the elephants might make to cross it.

Next day, eight tame female elephants were introduced into the enclosure, the Mahouts couched close on their necks, and covered with dark cloths. The object of the tame ones was to separate one of the wild from the herd and mob him. When this was accomplished, four Kut Mahouts, whose profession is to catch elephants, crept between the legs of the tame ones, and having fastened strong ropes to the hind legs of the wild fellow, secured him to the nearest tree; but the Kut Mahouts then retired towards the ditch, and the tame elephants leaving the captive to the struggles, went after others.

In this way 23 elephants were captured in six days, without the parties engaged meeting with the slightest accident, to the great amusement of the spectators, who perched on trees overhanging the enclosure, witnessed the sport without sharing in the danger. The sagacity of the tame elephants; the address and courage of the Mahouts in approaching the wild one: the anxious moments which passed from the cast of the first rope, until the last band was tied, the rage of the animals upon finding themselve entrapped, and their astonishing exertions to get free, afforded altogether a scene of no ordinary novelty and interest.

One of the elephants calved in the enclosure; the young one was sufficiently strong to run about with its mother the first day. And to Naturalists it may be satisfactory to know that the young elephant sucks with the mouth, and not with the proboscis, as is generally supposed."

WARREN HASTINGS AS A POET.

The following imitation of the *Otium Divos* of Horace, was written by Warren Hastings, on his passage from India to England in 1785, and was addressed to John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth.*

For Ease the harass'd seaman prays,
When equinoctial tempests raise
The Cape's surrounding wave;
When hanging o'er the reef he hears
The creaking mast, and sees or fears
Beneath his wat'ry grave.

For Ease the slow Mahrattah spoils,
And hardier Sikh erratic toils,
While both their ease forego;
For Ease, which neither gold can buy,
Nor robes, nor gems, which oft belie
The cover'd heart, bestow.

For neither gold nor gems combin'd
Can heal the soul or suffering mind.
Lo! where their owner lies:
Perch'd on his couch Distemper breathes,
And care, like smoke, in turbid wreaths
Round the gay ceiling flies.

He who enjoys, nor covets more,
The lands his father held before,
Is of true bliss possess'd;
Let but his mind unfetter'd tread
Far as the paths of knowledge lead,
And wise as well as blest.

No fears his peace of mind annoy,
Lest printed lies his fame destroy,
Which labour'd years have won;
Nor pack'd committees break his rest,
Nor avarice sends him forth in quest
Of climes beneath the sun.

Short is our span; then why engage
In schemes for which man's transient age
Was ne'er by fate design'd?
Why slight the gifts of Nature's hand?
What wanderer from his native land
E'er left himself behind?

The restless thought and wayward will,
And discontent attend him still,
Nor quit him while he lives;
At sea, Care follows in the wind;
At land, it mounts the pad behind,
Or with the post-boy drives.

He who would happy live to-day
Must laugh the present ills away,
Nor think of woes to come;
For come they will, or soon or late,
Since mix'd at best is man's estate,
By Heaven's eternal doom.

To ripen'd age Clive liv'd renown'd,
With lakhs enrich'd, with honours crown'd,
His valour's well-earn'd meed.
Too long, alas! he liv'd to hate
His envied lot, and died too late,
From life's oppression freed.

An earlier death was Elliott's doom;
I saw his opening virtues bloom,
And manly sense unfold.
Too soon to fade. I bade the stone
Record his name, 'midst hordes unknown,
Unknowing what it told.

To thee, perhaps, the Fates may give,
I wish they may, in health to live,
Herds, flocks, and fruitful fields;
Thy vacant hours in mirth to shine;
With these the Muse, already thine,
Her present bounty yields.

For me, O Shore, I only claim
To merit, not to reck for fame,
The good and just to please;
A state above the fear of want,
Domestic love, Heaven's choicest grant
Health, leisure, peace, and ease.

* *Selections from the Asiatic Journal* 1816 to 1829. Madras Messrs. Higginbotham & Co. 1875.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

EXTRAORDINARY SWIMMING FEAT.

(*Daily News.*)

A remarkable exhibition of natatory power and skill took place in the Thames on Saturday afternoon, July 3, when Captain Webb undertook to perform the unprecedented feat of swimming from Blackwall to Gravesend, a distance of 20 miles. Mr. Webb is a sturdy, well-proportioned Englishman, 27 years of age, stands 5ft. 8in., and weighs about 14 stone. Master of a merchantman trading between Liverpool and Ireland, he has not hitherto appeared in the capacity of professional or amateur swimmer, but he has from early life accustomed himself to the water, and has succeeded in accomplishing more than one notable exploit. Chief among these was a gallant display of heroism from on board the Russian, one of the Cunard line of steamers, when in mid-Atlantic, on her way from New York to Liverpool in April, 1873. While the ship was going at full speed through a heavy sea, against half a gale of wind, a sailor fell overboard. Mr. Webb, then serving as able seaman, jumped after him immediately, but the sailor had disappeared never to rise again, and the brave man who had plunged in was soon left far behind, out of sight, buffeting with the waves. For thirty-five minutes his fate was uncertain, until the ship put about, and a boat, which had been promptly lowered, succeeded in picking him up. For this courageous action Mr. Webb was rewarded by a subscription of 100*l*, raised by the passengers, the silver medals of the Liverpool and Royal Humane Societies, and the Stanhope gold medal given by the latter society for the best "case" of the year. This medal was presented to him by the Duke of Edinburgh as chairman at the 100th anniversary dinner of the Society at the Freemasons' Tavern in May, 1873. The present feat was undertaken for a small wager of 20*l*. to 10*l*. accepted by the adventurous voyageur. Mr. Beckwith, teacher of swimming, and a small party of friends, went down per steamer Falcon to Blackwall, and followed Captain Webb on his course. He plunged into the mid-channel of the Thames at twenty-five minutes past two on the first of a slow ebb on a calm and rather dull afternoon. Feeling confident that he could sustain himself against the coldness of the water, and knowing also that swimming was to him as walking to an ordinary man, Mr. Webb took his work gently. Striking well out with his hands, and resting on his chest, he drove himself steadily along with smart strokes by the feet. At first it would seem that the power of so small an object as one man in a vast expanse of water would be altogether inadequate to cover twenty miles, but when in little more than an hour and a half nearly one half the distance had been accomplished, and captain Webb was still vigorous as ever, the chances became decidedly in his favour. On receiving at this stage three successive sips of brandy and water, he declared himself to be still quite fresh, and to all appearance showed no signs of falling off. A thunderstorm of heavy rain passed over without interfering with the steady progress of the swimmer, who, lying chiefly on the chest, took an occasional change to the side for a brief period. The expedition was not generally known, but at various stages of the course, and especially in passing the training ships, the gallant swimmer was warmly cheered. At Rosherville and Gravesend quite a flotilla of boats gathered around the still active and vigorous form of the swimmer, and at eighteen minutes past seven, off Gravesend Town pier, Captain Webb was taken on board his attendant boat amid general plaudits. The twenty miles was done in four hours fifty-three minutes, on a tide running about four miles an hour. Captain Webb was pale and seemed somewhat chilled by his long immersion, but, according to his own outspoken and manly words, was "all right." The feat is undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary of the kind ever accomplished. It is said that a swim across the Channel will be next attempted. Captain Webb is a native of Shropshire, and the son of a surgeon in that country.

An Official Sweep.—*Apropos* of a late race, a good tale hails from one of the West-end Government Offices. Like the clubs, they often get up what is familiarly known as an official sweep, to which the highest as the lowest clerk may subscribe. The head of a department which shall be nameless took two shares and then went out of town for a few days. On his return, the day before the race, he found on his table two cards, on one of which was witten "The Duke of Parma" and on the other "Lord Clifton." He rang the bell for the messenger "When did the Duke of Parma, call here?" he inquired. "Don't know, sir." "Well, when did Lord Clifton come?" "Can't say sir," said the messenger. "Very odd," said the chief, and forthwith went to the second in command, and asked him whether he knew when the distinguished visitors had called. "Duke of Parma," observed the second in command, after a little consideration. "It must be the *ex* Duke of Parma. I am sure I haven't a notion when they came." Thereupon the head of the department sent for his private secretary. "Mr. Jones," said he, "do you know anything about this? When did these gentlemen call? I have asked everybody, and nobody seems to have seen them." I am given to understand that for some moments the private secretary's life was in danger: the betting was ten to one on his splitting his sides. At last, when he had somewhat recovered, he whispered, in a faint voice, it's the sweep, sir." "Sweep, sir! What sweep, sir," exclaimed the head of the department, getting angry. "The official sweep, sir." "The official sweep, sir," said the chief, fairly losing his temper. "And how dare the official sweep, sir, come into my room and put cards upon my table with these names upon them?" At this juncture the betting was a hundred to one against the recovery of the private secretary, and for a second or two, at least, life was supposed to be extinct. At last he came round and the matter was explained. Of course, the names on the cards were simply those of the horses which had been drawn in the sweep. But the head of that department has looked a trifle sad ever since, and it seems very doubtful at present whether he will try his luck next year.

STUDIES OF WARFARE IN CENTRAL ASIA.*

(*Saturday Review.*)

The little work here added to our military libraries by Captain Clarke, already known to the public as the official translator of the Moltke Narrative of 1870-71, deserves a special notice not claimed by its modest appearance or by the words of the author, who tells us that "steppe warfare has yet been imperfectly worked out from a theoretical point of view." For if the set of lectures in which this passage is found, delivered by one V. Potto (whose exact position and rank his translator fails to define), is a fair specimen of those given to the classes at Orenburg, and if the school at Orenburg is not specially advanced beyond other Russian military colleges, then all we can say is that the Russian cadets are a much more highly favoured set of young men than is generally supposed. For the subject undertaken is admirably treated, exhaustively indeed, it may be said: without the least probability of the lectures having the effect of certain other exhaustive works on the reader's patience. It is one, too, that lies quite outside even such wide-reaching military handbooks as Colonel Home's *Precis*, for instance; for it deals with a kind of warfare altogether exceptional, and yet arising out of conditions which no British officer who has any notion of serving his country on our Indian border has the right to exclude from the possibilities of his own future. Portions of these or kindred lectures on steppe campaigns have been filtered to us ere now through the German military periodicals, but in so piecemeal a fashion as rather to tantalize the military student, who could only see that here was a branch of the art of which his ordinary teachers had told him nothing. They have real reason, therefore, to be grateful to the unknown V. Potto, as well as to his translator, whose business is on the whole clearly and sensibly performed. There are in it blots, however, which a little more pains might have avoided. A translator of a Russian work should possess himself of a Russian table of weights and measures, and not talk in versts and vedros, like a second-rate Special Correspondent who cannot discover their English equivalents. Still less is an educated officer, writing mainly for officers, justified in bringing on the scene, as in command of a force, "Adjutant-General" anybody, without explaining that the title which we give to the single head of a great staff is appointed on the Continent from German practice to every general officer who happens to enjoy the honorary rank of aide-de-camp (*Germanice*, Adjutant) to his sovereign. It has no more to do with his place in the field than Lord Napier's peerage with his position at the head of the Indian Army; a fact which the ordinary British officer, with his wholesome awe of the single adjutant-general he knows officially, can hardly be expected to realize out of his inner consciousness. In such technical matters a too literal translation is often far from being the most faithful one. In like manner, "Turkman" may be easily recognizable to a Continental eye; but the version Turcoman is certainly so thoroughly adopted into our language that it is of little use thinking of changing it now; and in any case a mere *excursus* like this professional essay would be the wrong place in which to begin a linguistic reform. We turn, however, with pleasure from such petty blemishes to the substance of the work itself.

The lectures which Captain Clarke has translated are eleven in number. Their delivery being dated in 1872, they could not of course reach down to the recent Khivan campaign; but, for the benefit of those who have not seen Lieutenant Stumm's or Mr. McGahan's works on that operation, Captain Clarke has done well in adding a succinct summary of it as an appendix, which may be said to make the historical part of the essay complete. This is given mainly in the third and fourth chapters, which in twenty-four pages of rather close type contain a brief but very lucid account of the progress of Russian conquest in Central Asia, beginning soon after Peter the Great uttered his memorable dictum on the then independent Kirgashes—"this horde is the key and gate to all Asiatic lands"—and ending, in these Orenburg lectures, with the subjugation of Bokhara. But we shall pass over these historical chapters, with those preceding them on the topography and ethnology of the districts which Russia has annexed, in order to look at the more theoretical portion that follows; the lessons, in fact, that an intelligent instructor draws from the facts he has garnered up, for the education in their possible future task of the military classes at a city which occupies, as regards Khiva and Bokhara, a position not very unlike that of Lahore to Afghanistan and Cashmere.

The subject of the organization of expeditions into the steppe is carefully divided by the writer into two heads—namely, the minor raids conducted for the purpose of punishing robber tribes, and the campaigns proper undertaken for political purposes. Raids are sometimes effected by Cossack parties alone; but in other cases infantry are added, and occasionally only a couple of guns. But the serious expeditionary force must have a proportion of all arms; a rule which is supported by the following considerations. Infantry would at first sight not appear suited for campaigns in which the foe is generally mounted; but they are indispensable for seizing forts and towns, holding captured points, and protecting trains. "Moreover, Asiatics have a wholesome dread of the bayonet, and sometimes hostile cavalry can be attacked with the cold steel"—remarks which naturally suggest a reasonable origin of the common Russian military tradition that the bayonet is essentially the national weapon of the Muscovite race; as they also go to show the very poor fighting qualities of these once dreaded Tartars, who never can fairly face a disciplined force. Cavalry, of course, hold a very important place in the expeditionary column; yet an excessive amount is disadvantageous, since "to keep the horses up to their work it is essential to carry corn, which adds much to the transport." The best cavalry are found to be the Cossacks of Siberia, the Ural, and the frontier provinces of Orenburg. In fact, this branch of the great Tartar race, extending its colonies round the whole border of Russia in Asia, seems apparently to have acquired just that degree of civilization which, to use the author's own clear description, makes them "in the hands of a good chief, form a trustworthy military force in affairs with undrilled Asiatic armies," while it has hardly affected their powers of endurance and their aptitude for accommodating themselves to the peculiarities and difficulties of the desert country in which they have to operate. For steppe campaigns the Russian regular cavalry are found to be quite unfitted; not only because the soldiers cannot rough it as the Cossacks do, but yet more on account of the inferiority of their horses for this trying service. Even those of the Don and Caucasus regiments which have been brought into Central Asia invariably succumb to the effects of the bad water, which seems to be the worst enemy of both man and beast in the true Tartar steppe. Artillery is declared to be necessary on account of the extraordinary moral effect it produces, "a single well-aimed canister shot being sufficient sometimes to repulse an attack, and put to flight a large body of the army;" a plain proof, by the way, how much more formidable are modern armies with their firearms than the most disciplined of the Grecian or Roman. But as artillery impedes movements greatly this arm should not be in much force; and indeed the lecturer would like to see it wholly replaced by mounted rocket parties as was done in the Caucasus war. Engineers must not be omitted as their services, irrespectively of possible siege work, are often in request for intrenching and bridging; and the author regrets that the Cossacks are not trained to take up any of these duties in the absence of this fourth arm of the service. Pontoons have been transported with it on some occasions; but where moderate-sized rivers had to be crossed it was found that rafts made of reeds were readily available. Finally, some mounted Kirgashes are indispensable as guides, couriers and interpreters, patrols without one of the latter being of little use.

Once formed and started, the column entering a steppe has not only to carry its own food, but often its water also. Want of water, in fact, forms usually the greatest difficulty of the campaign, and to meet it is the commander's chief care. In this lies the secret of the opposition often made with success. "Difficulties which have more than once placed our troops in a critical plight are unknown to the Asiatics, who are accustomed to scanty food and bad water." By this peculiarity of the Tartars, and this alone, the lecturer believes such marches as Tamerlane's to have been made possible. His view might be supported here by the well-known fact that the Bedouins of North Africa often sustain life at times on incredibly vile fare and the worst of water. But then their privations are known by late researches to be often followed by outbreaks of plague an evil which these hardy Central Asians appear to escape.

There is a very interesting chapter on the sanitary conditions to be observed, of which those relating to the preservation of the eyes are not the least important. But the natives, so proof against other local trials, themselves suffer severely from the blinding brilliancy of the snow in winter and of the salt marshes in summer, and it is not to be hoped that strangers can escape. Coloured glass spectacles are found by experience to aggravate the danger. The best preservative discovered is the rough Caucasian cap with its hair coming over the eyes, which like that of the busby hat of our grenadiers and hussars, forms an excellent protection. The tarantula abounds in the neighbourhood of the Aral Sea, and, in fact, forms one of the many natural enemies of the invader; ammonia being found here, as in the case of snakebites, the most useful medicine for both local and internal use. Canvas tents are naturally but a poor covering in the great changes of temperature, and the small felt Kirgash tent has been universally adopted from experience. As to stimulants, it should gladden the hearts of our total abstinence teachers to learn that the ration of spirits has been gradually reduced ever since steppe warfare was practised, and is not issued now at all except in very damp weather in the summer or during the winter cold, tea being of course largely substituted for it. Various precautions have to be taken with regard to the water, such as mixing it with vinegar largely, boiling it, throwing charcoal and alum in. But where a well has been thoroughly contaminated by the enemy, as often happens, it is necessary to empty it completely, and let it refill after being cleaned out, an operation requiring twenty-four hours on an average. A supply of water, carried in bottles protected with felt, is often a positive necessity.

Transport is a not less important study than supply; and the comparison of the various advantages and drawbacks of the camel, horse, and bullock for the heavy trains which are unavoidable is one of much interest. Not less so is the chapter devoted to marches and bivouacs, the latter having, as is carefully pointed out, almost invariably to be chosen with reference to the supply of water and forage, to the neglect of military advantages. To supply the place of these, therefore, in presence of the enemy, a barricade is always formed of the waggons, the men and their arms being next to it, and the park and train in the middle. The animals, of course, have in such case to be fed entirely by daylight under guard and brought in before twilight to lie within the space enclosed. Posts of three Cossacks each, one remaining mounted, are thrown out in each direction; and at night a chain of dismounted sentries covers the front of the camp. In case of what is known in American phrase as a stampede, the animals breaking off must never be pursued direct, but a long *detour* must be made to cut them off, and, when intercepted, an interval allowed for them to recover from their panic before the attempt is made to drive them back.

Such are but samples taken almost by chance from the store of knowledge gathered up in these lectures. When we add that, without using his examples in any mere spirit of pedantry, the author hardly neglects any fair illustration of his theories offered by the past history of Central Asian warfare, we need add no more in commendation of his method. Nor does he omit to use our own experience; for he points out that Lord Napier's vigorous measures for the invasion of Inner Abyssinia involved the reduction of the original mule train of a battalion from 1,200 to 187 animals; whilst of the Afghanistan disaster, which certain British writers have striven to prove a sort of inevitable judgment sent down on an ambitious policy, this sensible Russian critic points out that it was mainly due "to the Oriental habits which effeminated the troops. General Elphinstone's *detachment* of 4,000 men" (for once the right word is used for that usually spoken of as "our army") is shown to have been encumbered by a train following its track of 12,000 men. So, the lecturer proceeds, "this unarmed, dissolute, and most demoralized mob quickly fell into complete disorder, and enabled the Afghans to surround the English detachment and destroy it." It would be well that British officers should study this lesson above all the others which these Orenburg lectures afford them. We may add that, if Sir John Kaye and others of the school that follows him would likewise study it, it would be well also for that simple truth of history which in this Afghan matter has been more abused than in any other episode of the growing records of our Asiatic Empire.

* *Steppe Campaigns.* Translated from the Russian in the Topographical Department by Captain Clarke, R.A.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

(*From the Times' Prussian Correspondent.*)

Berlin, June 29.

Tempora mutantur. On his return journey to St. Petersburg the Russian Emperor has just gone some hundred miles out of his way to meet his Austrian *confrere*. This interview occurring immediately after the recent interference of the Czar at Berlin, its intent cannot be misunderstood. If Berlin was cautioned not to go to war without the support of all the Russias, Austria, the weakest and most pacific State of the so-called league, has to be assured of Russia's continued interest in the maintenance of peace. To speak plainly Russia is on the high-road to increased intimacy with Austria, to the weakening, if not at the expense of the ties binding her to this Government. To any one acquainted with the history of the last 20 years the change must appear strange enough to render a retrospective sketch desirable.

It is well known that Austria and Russia fell out immediately after the Hungarian Rebellion of 1849. The Emperor Nicholas, partly because he would not tolerate a Republic on his borders, partly because he feared an independent Hungary might be a constant temptation to the Poles, put down in a short campaign the victorious insurrection in his neighbour's territory. The service he thus rendered cannot be over-estimated, as, had intervention been delayed, Vienna would have been in the hands of the Magyars; yet, as the victor patronized the victims and openly affronted the friends he professed to rescue, resentment, instead of gratitude, was the predominant feeling at the Austrian capital. When Field-Marshal Paskievitch telegraphed to his Sovereign that all Hungary was at the feet of the Czar, Prince Minister Schwartzenberg finding the Kaiser had been untowardly defeated along with the Kaiser's enemies coolly uttered the memorable dictum that Austria would astonish the world by her ingratitude. This ominous prophecy soon came true. Austria's agents in the East endeavoured to oppose the Russians; Austria's Governors in Galicia artfully made the Poles hope for coming independence, thereby infecting the Russian Poles with similar aspirations; and when the Crimean War came on, Nicholas, who had given Sir Hamilton Seymour to understand that Austria was a mere cypher in his hands, lived to see his operations very considerably embarrassed by a gathering of white coats on his frontiers. It was during that eventful year that the Czar, gazing at the Sobieski monument, savagely asked his trusty Orloff "whether he knew any greater fool than the one up there." Upon Orloff remaining silent, the Czar, pointing to himself, in bitter sarcasm exclaimed, "Here is a worse one. *He* saved Vienna from the Turks, and *I*, knowing how he had been rewarded, protected the same city from the Magyars." The Czar died before the close of the war, but his family kept up the grudge. Two years after his death, his widow, accidentally meeting the late Archduchess Sophie, the mother of the Emperor of Austria at Nice, could not refrain from pointedly alluding to the events of the past. Austria, on her part, finding her independent attitude the cause of unrelenting hostility, was only confirmed in her ways. When, at the Warsaw Conference of the Northern Powers in 1860, the Prince Regent of Prussia failed to induce the Emperor Alexander to hold out the hand of good-fellowship to the Emperor Francis Joseph, the latter saw himself reduced to a position in which antagonism to the neighbouring Empire appeared imperative. An occasion to display these sentiments arose but too soon. In 1863 the Russian Poles rose against their masters. Relying upon the assistance of France, Austria in those critical days allowed her own slice of Poland to become the base of operations for the Russian rebels. Despite the protestations of Prince Gortschakoff, Langiewicz drew his arms and ammunition, his captains, and the most serviceable of his recruits from Austrian territory. In the end, Russia crushed the insurrection, and for the next few years had no other complaint to make, except that the Austrian Government allowed schools and monasteries to be established close to the frontier, in which the priests of the Russian dissenting sects received an education they could not have compassed at home. If Austria now made religion a means of disturbing her neighbour's equanimity, Russia retorted by using nationality as a weapon against her pollyglott rival. It was in 1867 that the Pan-Sclavonic agitation reached its height. In the May of that year the Archimandrite of the Hellenic Church at St. Petersburg greeted the Czar as the son of the immortal defender of the just cause, Nicholas I., as the Sovereign of the country which was the only hope and prospective liberator of orthodoxy. That same month 75 Sclavonian gentlemen from Austria and Turkey, all known as agitators in the Pan-Sclavonic cause made a pilgrimage to the Russian capital, where they were received with the most unmistakeable *empressement* by the Emperor, Princes, and Ministers. Count Tolstoy, the then, as, indeed, the present, Minister of Education, welcomed them in a speech in which he dwelt upon the magnificent prospects in store for the Sclavonian race, as a necessary consequence of their standing shoulder to shoulder against the rest of the world. Cautious Prince Gortschakoff himself so far merged diplomacy in the excitement of the moment as to entertain the Servian members of the "Pan-Sclavonic Deputation" about the magnificent destiny of their race; while the Emperor, in reply to a solemn address calling him the protector of those Servians, who at a public banquet had just vowed vengeance upon the Turks, assured the assembled Sclaves that he looked upon them as brothers, and that he hoped their affairs would soon take a more favourable turn. The year following it was the turn of Austria. The Emperor Napoleon, having the Prussian war seething in his brain, and wishing to secure Austria's support for the fray, not unnaturally sought to give Russia something to do which should disable her from interfering with the part the Vienna Government had to perform, Austria being Russia's adversary in the East, the Emperor Napoleon clearly foresaw that were the Czar left to act as he pleased, he would try and prevent Prussia's defeat, as that could only result in a proportionate aggrandizement of the Hapsburg Monarchy, whereas if the Czar had his hands full at home, or had his attention directed to a locality more interesting to him than either Austria or Prussia, Austria might find it easy to co-operate with France without dreading a surprise in the rear. Actuated by these motives, the French and Austrians opened that wonderful campaign of 1868, which will be ever remembered in diplomatic annals. While rebellion was fomented in Bulgaria, Austrian-Poland once more became a rendezvous for refugees who loudly proclaimed their intention to cross the Russian frontier at an early date. At the same time a special constitution was promised to the Austrian Poles, whose Governor, Count Goluchovski, officially encouraged the popular hope of speedy resurrection and independence. When all was ready the Emperor Francis Joseph announced his determination to make a grand tour through the inflamed Province. Already the Imperial Body Guard was sent on to Cracow, already the Galicians prepared to greet their Sovereign as the liberator of Poland, when, a sudden hitch occurring, the whole scheme fell to the ground. Queen Isabella of Spain being compelled to leave the throne of her ancestors, the Emperor Napoleon was so disquieted by the establishment of a Republic on his frontier that he thought he could not afford to engage in any important affair before realizing the effect of the Spanish change upon the French. Accordingly, the whole plan had to be postponed. The Bulgarian rebellion went out like the snuff of a candle. The Russo-Polish refugees, who had gathered in Galicia, from being leading patriots, were in a few hours brought down to the undignified position of needy travellers expelled by an imperious police. The Austrian Emperor, too, giving up his Polish journey, almost, we may say, at the moment of entering his carriage, so completely chalked out a new path for himself that the conduct he then adopted actually gave occasion to the first *rapprochement* between himself and the Czar since the Crimean War. The abandonment of the scheme occurred, if I am not mistaken, on the 25th of September. Early in October the Czar visited Warsaw, when the Austrian Emperor sent General Thurn, and Taxis his Adjutant, to welcome his brother Sovereign in the neighbouring kingdom. Though the welcome was obviously intended as an atonement for what had preceded, the Czar thought it indispensable to allude to the serious nature of recent complications. He said to the perplexed Adjutant:—

"I am glad His Austrian Majesty has relinquished his contemplated journey to Galicia. Of course I have no right to express an opinion upon the internal politics of Austria, but if that journey had been undertaken, not for purposes of domestic interest, but as a political demonstration against myself, it would scarcely have left me indifferent (ilm'eut difficilement trouve indifferent)."

The last few words were delivered in a raised tone of voice. General Thurn, feeling things had gone too far to be smoothed over, begged to inquire whether he was to communicate the words just heard to his Sovereign. "Comme il plaira a Monsieur," was the brief reply. This finished the episode.

But with the Emperor Napoleon to postpone was not to abandon. Finding the French disgusted by the anarchical exhibition Spain was making of herself, he thought he could afford to return to his pet design, and determined upon war with Prussia. As in 1868 so in 1870 Austria was his willing ally, with this difference, that if the preparations made on the first occasion were patent to all they were shrouded in secrecy on the second. Austria, at the instance of France this time, entered into a compact with Italy, to second the French operations by a combined attack upon Bavaria and Silesia. Russia was not threatened at first; but when in November, 1870, the victory of General Aurelles de Paladines at Orleans was celebrated by illuminations at Pesth, Lemberg, and Prague, the desire of many Austrians to carry out the secret Treaty and fly to the rescue of their struggling ally became so irrepressible, that M. Novikoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, considered it advisable to caution Count Andrassy against precipitate action. "Hungary"—at that time might be read in the organ of the Megyar Government—"Hungary has but one natural enemy. This enemy is Russia; and Germany being Russia's ally, Germany is our enemy too."

Two years later things assumed a more friendly aspect. The Emperor Francis Joseph, wishing to let bygones be bygones, was anxious to make his peace with his illustrious relative at Berlin. While the negotiations for a meeting at the Prussian capital were going on, the Emperor of Russia expressed a desire to honour the occasion by his presence, and, of course, was gladly welcomed. This is the simple origin of what is called the Three Emperors' League. Russia, finding the German Empire and the half-German Empire shaking hands thought it as well to make the third in the new fraternity which seemed to be forming on her frontiers. To effect this, Russia had to relent in her hostility towards Austria; and the primary result of the League was that Austria, the more inclined to make friends with Prussia as she thought herself opposed by Russia, the moment she discovered the latter to be amicably disposed, regained an independence which she might not have otherwise possessed.

Recent developments have strengthened the bonds thus knitted between the Emperors Alexander and Francis Joseph. Right or wrong, Germany a few months ago was alarmed not by what the French military power actually is, but by what it is likely to become a year hence. Her idea of anticipating a possible enemy found no favour in the Winter Palace or the Hofburg. Russia, though she certainly prefers a strong Prussia to a strong Austria, is not particularly inclined to see the friend of her bosom raised to an eminence which though it would do away with the permanent danger in the West, gives the possibility of action in any direction while Austria, since she has reason to hope for Russia's support, has allowed her anti-Prussian elements to regain considerable influence, and accordingly has her misgivings as to the issue. A Vienna-Berlin League, had it been concluded in 1872, would have placed Germany and Austria above the danger of foreign attack. But the Vienna-Berlin-St. Petersburg Associations, enabling Vienna to rely alternately upon Berlin and St. Petersburg, has left Germany in a position which after a while became the main cause of the recent "scare." In German eyes, while France is unfriendly, Austria is enabled by Russia, if not directly, at least indirectly, to remain doubtful. The cordial interview in the Railway carriage between the two Sovereigns will only serve to strengthen these impressions. The statement that, no Ministers being present, the interview has nothing to do with politics, defeats itself. It is the Austrian Court, not the Austrian Cabinet of the day, whose intentions are doubted.

Dr. Falck's triumphal progress though the Rhenish Provinces takes Berlin by surprise. It was certainly known that the large majority of educated men on the Rhine were earnestly opposed to Ultramontanism; but as the lower orders, especially in the villages, are under the control of the priests, it was not expected that their betters, in a matter touching religion, would care to place themselves in open antagonism to such a large portion of their fellow-citizens. The reception given to Dr. Falck at Cologne and Bonn goes far to prove the upper classes look upon the lower classes as labouring under temporary excitement, rather than really imbued with the devotion to the Pope erroneously attributed to them by their spiritual fathers.

ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE.

The broad principles which should govern architecture may perhaps be classified as follows:—First, every building should be suitable for the purpose for which it is intended. This may seem a very obvious rule; but a neglect of it i the invariable vice of imitators. One instance of it will serve instead of a dozen. Those who are acquainted with the buildings erected at King's College, Cambridge, some forty years ago, will remember the broad and spacious staircases, built, each of them, for the accommodation of four undergraduates and two Fellows; the large bay windows on those staircases, so pleasant to sit in or a draughty day; the enormous waste in the size of the rooms; the huge and grotesque pinnacles, designated in common parlance "peppercastors," whose sole recommendation is their perverse eccentricity. These are the kind of erections produced by a man who thinks himself bound in the first instance to produce something striking, and makes suitableness a second-rate consideration. Such a procedure offends against that humility which should characterise an honest workman, who should invariably make the purpose for which his work is wanted the first point, and subordinate himself and his fancies to this. It is fair to add that the buildings in question have the great and often lacking merit of solidity, a merit of which we shall shortly speak at length. Perhaps, however, the part of a building in which a want of suitableness is in general most glaringly shown is the portico, porch, or any appendage of the kind. Many architects seem to think that a portico cannot be too big; on the principle that, being an ornament, the bigger it is, the greater ornament it is. Not a few instances of this kind occur in the London churches. So, also, another point in which suitableness is eminently required, and very frequently deficient, is the amount of light to be admitted into a building. It looks ugly to see a blank bare wall with a few little holes coverd with glass in it; and it looks ugly to see a wall nothing but windows; but the reason of the ugliness is the unconscious feeling of the inconvenience of these arrangements. The ugliness would not be felt where such arrangements were required, as, for instance, in an ancient castle, where narrow slits of windows might be necessary for the safety of the inhabitants; nor, on the other hand, in a conservatory.

We must not be understood, however, to say that want of suitableness to the purpose required is the most common, or the greatest, fault of English architects. The English character, with all its defects, has an obstinate and perverse originality, and abhorrence of shams; and except where they are in the hands of some unusually eminent architect, they generally get, as far as convenience is concerned, their money's worth for their money.

The next great quality which buildings ought to possess but which it is partly the fault, though in a still greater degree the misfortune, of English buildings conspicuously to lack, is permanence. Permanence, we think, is the greatest architecturaly merit, because the merit in which architecture transcends every other art. How fleeting, comparatively, is the beauty of a picture or of a statue! Even those cadences of music which melt and penetrate into our souls more deeply than anything else in the world, be it verse, or colour, or form—can we yet be assured that they will excite the same response from the souls of two thousand years hence that they do now? We know nothing of ancient music; and Beethoven also may become a mystery, a shadow, and a name to the world which now delights in him. And as for poetry, though men still possess Homer, yet even over him the mists of time creep, and the solid reality which he spoke to the rude warriors of the ninth century before Christ is not now to us what it was to them. But the Pyramids look to us almost as they looked to their founders. They have neither use nor grace; they were built doubtless amid the tears of many men, and at the command of a barbarous and ambitious tyrant; they record neither virtue nor intellect. But they are permanent with a permanency that, to our short-sighted gaze, seems akin to eternity; the buildings which we look upon as ancient, nay even those which are lost in antiquity crumbling and perishing beneath the weight of years, the columns of Stonehenge, are modern erections, are scarcely more than Westminster Abbey or than St. Paul's, when compared with the Pyramids. And with all this the Pyramids, being old, are yet young; the appointed term of their years, when, wasted by rain and heat and the assaults of man, they shall lapse into the sands of the deserts, is unforeseen by us in the dimmest future; there is not a building of this century, or of the last ten centuries, which will not decay and vanish sooner than they. This permanence, the single quality which they possess is just that which it is most difficult to secure in English buildings. Many things indeed are against it; the moist climate, the smoke of our large towns, are adverse to the delicate creations of the workman's chisel, and even to the most solid and massive walls, which in the rainless skies of Egypt might retain the sharpness of their outline for a thousand years without injury or flaw. And beyond all this, the fluctuating nature of the population, which does not, as in old times, remain in hereditary succession from father to son within the same town or village, tilling the same fields and looking up to the same hills and the same sacred walls, but hurries from place to place as work or opportunity calls for it—this also, by destroying the interest in special localities, destroys likewise the interest in the buildings which adorn them. Then, too, there are many kinds of buildings for which extreme permanence is, practically, so far from being an advantage that it is even a defect. A cotton manufactory built so as to last for a thousand years would be an absurdity. A mining village, which "springs up in a night, to perish in a night," cannot occupy itself with the adornment of walls that will for so short a time be required to shelter their occupiers.

Nevertheless, permanence is still the great excellence of architecture; without it there is no such thing as architecture at all; and it may be attained, to a certain extent, even in England. Those, who look at the massive walls of our old cathedrals and ruined abbeys, of Durham and Ely, of Fountains and Furness, will feel that herein lies the secret of their strength, of their immeasurable superiority to all ecclesiastical architecture of recent times. In modern Europe, it is a curious reflection that the most permanent traces of man's handiwork are probably to be found in the railways that run through the mountainous districts. What force less than an earthquake, if even that, could obliterate every trace of the Mont Cenis Tunnel? And in England, though on a far smaller scale, yet similar works are not altogether wanting; witness the great level road that has been driven through the limestone rocks of Derbyshire. There seems no reason why the tunnels through such rocks should not last as long as the caverns that are known to have opened their arched portals and internal hollows for periods measurable, not by years, but by the epochs of geology. And if any one holds that the want of beauty in such excavations must deprive them of any rank as architecture, let it be remembered that the Pyramids have no beauty. Moreover, nature decks these roads and these tunnels with leaving ivy and yew that clings to the rocks, with the woods of the glen, and the ferns that spring between the stones.

It would, however, be incorrect to deny altogether the quality of permanence in modern English buildings, even taking into account the moist and corroding climate. They are more deficient in the third great requisite of architecture—gracefulness. Need we mention, in this connexion, the monster hotels, of which there are so many examples in London—huge, devoid of proportion, "enormous" both in the original and in the acquired sense of that word? Yet, for the sake of the virtue we have just noticed, we do not entirely visit them with the condemnation that is sometimes fulminated against them. It is at all events better to have roof under which you can sleep with a tranquil mind rather than one which threatens to fall on the heads that are in debate, in turmoil, or in slumber beneath it, like the Houses of Parliament. But it is a sad truth that, just as the conditions of our country and age are adverse to the attainment of permanence in architecture, so the character of our nation is adverse to the attainment of gracefulness. There is too much hard toil, too little joyousness, in our work. Yet, though the swift touch and easy lightness of imaginative power are nowhere exhibited in the recent edifices of England, it would not be fair to deny that some, especially of the new churches, have been designed with a sincere feeling for beauty, though a feeling too timid to break away from traditionary forms into a new line. Architects who study beauty are still absorbed in the past; as the ivy to the oak, so do they cling for safety to the more powerful minds which delineated and carved the lines of our great cathedrals. They forget that nature never restores the old in its entirety; that she perpetually regenerates her productions from her full and perennial fountain; and that in the creation of a great work, no man, be it the lowest handicraftsman, ought to be a mere mechanical agent, content to contribute a certain quantum of horse-power to the raising and fashioning of stones, while all his spiritual powers are inert and torpid. What, indeed, is most truly wanted is a strong popular impulse to co-operate with artistic genius. But genuine artists help to create the wings on which they are to soar; and we would fain hope that the two together may not be wanting to our country in the future, as assuredly they have been conspicuous in many generations of the past.—(*Saturday Review.*)

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THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE DEBATE.

THE debate of Tuesday last was marked by special characteristics not usually associated with Indian topics. It required no Oriental knowledge to enter into its merits. There were no intricate land tenures to puzzle and perplex. There were no Asiatic proclivities to amaze or disgust. The simple question was, whether a meritorious class of public servants, attracted to the East by tempting offers, had made out a substantial grievance, and whether a powerful Government had committed a positive breach of equity, and had given pledges to candidates which it had found inconvenient to redeem. In place of the titles of Ameers and Nawabs, of ancient Rajputs who had misbehaved at durbars, or of upstart Mahrattas who had practised against the lives of Residents, the speeches were taken up with the names and services of men who, but for the attractions of an India career, might have been recently partakers in the athletic sports at Lillie Bridge, or might be figuring in a list of Directors of a new Civil Service Co-operative Company. In fact, the gist of the dispute would have been scarcely more intelligible if the House had been asked to say whether the functionaries of the Home, Colonial, or Inland Revenue Offices might be permitted to write plays after office hours, to edit magazines, or to employ their leisure in any remunerative pursuit. Then, the points for decision were successively handled by speakers who, for the most part, thoroughly knew what they were talking about. Mr. Lowe led the attack with extracts from authentic Parliamentary papers, enlivened by pungent comments, and marshalled with the skill and method which an ex-official can always command. Sir G. Campbell found himself far better employed in explaining to an attentive audience the difficulties and vexations of an Indian Governor than in irritating an assemblage of impatient landowners by showing what a fine thing it might be to apply to the English system of leases and copyholds some of the traditions of Manu and the legacies of Todar Mull. The member for the Elgin Burghs spoke with all the weight of past experience and with the freshness imparted by the sights and scenes of his recent tour. He has, no doubt, been told frightful stories of neglect or partiality; he has probably heard from speakers smarting under disappointment, that first-rate talent lies buried in the jungles instead of shining at Sudder stations or Head-quarters; and he may even have been pestered with anecdotes of those good old days when a young magistrate, on more than 2,000*l.* a year, dispensed substantial justice in his shirt-sleeves; while a Judge, not much his senior in the service, on 3,000*l.*, smoked a hookah over the intricacies of a boundary suit or a case of Hindu adoption. Irish and Scotch members joined in condemning the Government. Sir S. Northcote forgot the trials of a financier, and remembered only that an Indian Minister ought not to be too much hampered by Special and Select Committees, and needed the support of the House; and the Under-Secretary, while admitting that the case of the civilians of the North-West Provinces bore out some of Mr. Lowe's charges, showed incontestably that the Indian Government had really conferred other solid advantages on the memorialists; and that a Committee, unless it was prepared to relieve Sir John Strachey of all interest in his administration, was not likely to obtain any further evidence than what the papers disclosed.

To understand the origin of these grievances it is expedient to go back some thirty years in Indian history. Neither injured memorialists nor indignant members must imagine that this is the first time that a hardworking generation has had just cause of complaint. Blocks in promotion used to occur periodically in an age of Directors and patronage, like Indian famines or epidemics. There were actually civilians stopping promotion in 1845 who had come out to India in the latter years of the eighteenth century. But then salaries, on the average, were higher. The governing body in Leadenhall Street had a watchful eye for the interests of their pet service, and Parliamentary debates were not necessary to redress the injuries of men who could always explain their case by letter to a well-disposed and influential uncle, or set the facts "in a proper light" to their near relation by marriage, the Chairman of the Board. Then, too, any temporary stoppage was soon removed by the mere expansion of the empire. New and splendid provinces were successively being annexed after a campaign, or absorbed after a number of warnings; and the ablest men of crowded administrations were drafted off from the dull routine of stale duties fenced in by circulars to put in practice their cherished theories and magnificent dreams, in fields where there were no pedants to check their ardour, and no barristers from the Supreme Court to worry them with English law. Now all this, of course, is at an end the area requiring for its government a disciplined service is not likely to increase. Pleasant appointments are found to be useless, and are dispensed with. To new ones divers claimants start up. It is moreover, as is urged, extremely desirable that a field should be kept open for the development of those diplomatic and administrative talents which have heretofore changed an artillerist into a statesman and a commandant of cavalry into a councillor or an envoy. One of the best of our Indian politicals at this very moment was only in charge of the Guide Corps at the siege of Delhi; and Mr. Lowe was not very happy when he singled out for depreciation the gentleman who now holds the post of Director of Public Instruction in the North-West Provinces. This post does not elsewhere belong by divine right to the Civil Service. It has been filled in the other provinces by captains of the Staff Corps and by graduates who are not civilians. Neither in these days is it a disqualification for those who train youths to be great and successful cricketers. A taste for athletics is just the thing wanted for Asiatics, who are apt to feed the intellect and starve the body. Indian papers have recently amazed their readers with an account of matches between the students of the Bareilly or Delhi Colleges, where Din Dayal was thrown out after a brilliant hitting innings, and Kader Buksh astonished his adversaries by making a dexterous catch at square leg.

Still there is no doubt that the memorialists have an equitable claim to consideration, though they put it, or allow it to be put, too high. Lord Dalhousie, it is clear, at first, and afterwards Lord Lawrence, laid down certain rules regarding the due proportion of military men to civilians in certain tracts. The former fixed the non-civilian element at one-half; the latter at one-third. It must be borne in mind that officers of the Staff Corps can find openings for civil employment only in what are termed Non-regulation provinces. These extensive training grounds are scattered about Upper and Central India in the shape of Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. For a military man to hold a place in the select hierarchy of the districts of the Doab of Hindostan would be as impossible as for an Indian ex-Judge to become a Vice-Chancellor. It is now admitted that neither Lord Lawrence's rules, nor yet Lord Dalhousie's, have been observed. Military men enjoy more than their fair share of Commissionerships of divisions, or of districts, and, in plain English, it has been found necessary or politic in the dispensation of patronage to ignore or evade the rules. Still a tacit abandonment of rules is a very different thing from a deliberate breach of any special covenant which every civilian enters into; as, for instance, that he will not take bribes on the one hand, or that he may look, on the other, to receive, after twenty-five years' service, a pension of 1,000*l.* a year. Speakers talked in the late discussion as if Government was to bind itself by rigid and inflexible principles, and as if provisions granting leave, furlough, or even allowances, were of the nature of things that could never be modified or abolished. It was, no doubt, wrong in previous Governments to keep on their proceeding certain printed assurances which they did not carry out; and it must be allowed that military men have an extraordinary power of clinging to their civil appointments until they become Major-Generals or exceed fifty-five years of age. The result of this debate shows also the impolicy of hard and fast lines, or of adopting a strict rule of numerical proportion in elements that must obviously fluctuate. There is, too, something that jars unpleasantly on the mind in Mr. Lowe's references, not so much to the unhealthiness of the climate as to the readiness of Orientals to proffer bribes. An ex-Minister should surely not even hint to the new race of Indian Civil Servants that they may be at liberty some day to stand, like Clive, astonished at their own moderation. The memorialists will also do well to recollect that they must not cry out about broken faith and violated pledges because they do not find well-paid appointments fall to their lot with the rapidity and certainty relied on by touters and examiners. And the Government may depend upon it that they must henceforth cease to look for that old feeling with which civilians were contented to wait for deferred promotion with little beyond a grumble or a groan. Candidates who have won their appointments by sheer exertion and talent in an open field have no patrons to thank, or ancient corporations to look up to with reverence. The Indian Service is now recruited on the grand commercial principles of demand and supply. Some little confusion was also imparted to the debate by a reference to Acts of Parliament of 1860 and 1861. The just complaints of the North-Western civilians have nothing whatever to do with these statutes, though, if we could offer a word of advice to the authorities, it would be to repeal or shelve them with the least possible delay. If ever acted on, they will raise a serious question, not as to whether appointments in the Punjab shall be held by Bachelors of Arts in preference to captains of infantry, but whether natives shall be admitted, without qualifying in the lower grades, to appointments hitherto exclusively reserved for those who have entered the Civil Service by competition. Hitherto, however, no irreparable harm has been done. The sympathies of the House were clearly on the side of the memorialists. The statement of the Under-Secretary showed that there was no disposition to avoid responsibility. But we cannot afford to add, to the risk of disaffection and disloyalty amongst Hindu and Mahommedan subjects, the difficulty of governing them by a body of irritated gentlemen who have shown themselves able to occupy the House of Commons for a whole afternoon. Lord Macaulay, in that Report which is the very basis of the present system, wished to see such an examination established as should not exclude from the Civil Service of India either "a Mackintosh or a Tenterden a Canning or a Horner." It must be the aim, therefore, of the Indian Local Governments so to regulate their patronage as to give a just, and no more than a just, proportion of situations to the equally valuable section of the army, which is prepared to show that it has not degenerated from the standard of Malcolm and of Edwardes, of Sir Henry Lawrence and of Sir Arthur Phayre.—*Saturday Review.*

AN editor, who is evidently a man of family, sagely remarks that a boy who will yell like a Tartar if a drop of water gets on his shirt-band when his neck is being washed, will crawl through a sewer after a ball and think nothing of it.

CONFESSIONS OF A VAGRANT.

IN the *Charity Organisation Reporter* the following extraordinary letter is printed. The writer, it is stated, is a man 65 years of age, who was educated at the Sherborne Charity School, and who has made a livelihood by medicancy the greater part of his life. He writes a good hand, and is a man of considerable attainments. In the Poor Law Report on vagrancy, issued in the year 1848, a list of fourteen convictions, between the years 1831 and 1847, will be found registered against him. Brine has confessed to having been in gaol more than one hundred times. "Sherborne Workhouse, April 12. Honoured Sir,—In compliance with your request, I will now edeavour to describe to you some forms of 'lurk' [a slang expression among thieves and begging-letter impostors, derived from the Welsh llerc, a fit of loitering], in which I myself have been an actor. I have found that the 'bereavement lurk' is a lucrative one, *i. e.*, the pretended loss of a wife, leaving me with a young and helpless family to support. I practised the following scheme for the first time in Manchester: I obtained three children—two girls and a boy—between the ages of five and ten years, of their parents at a common 'padding-ken' in Blakeley-street (now Charter-street) for 3s. to 'stand pad' with me from seven o'clock until twelve p. m. on a Saturday, I agreed to give the children plenty to eat before starting, and some pence for themselves when we returned; so after the children had been well washed and clean pinafores put on them,and had been plentifully regaled with bread and butter and tea, and I had taught them their lesson (which was a very short one), and I had provided a placard to place on each of their breasts, with the word 'Motherless' written in large letters upon it, we sallied forth on our expedition, and took up our position at one of the entrances to Shudehill Market, and there 'stood pad'—*i. e.*, stood with the children by me, and did not speak unless I was spoken to. I had frequently to answer questions as to how long the wife had been dead, &c., but was not otherwise interfered with. In five hours I had more than 30s. given me in silver and copper. I should think I drank at least a shilling's worth of rum during the time. Besides buying some cakes, &c., for the children, and giving them 4d. each for themselves, I had £1 8s. odd for myself. Another lurk I tried was the cripples, at Holywell, Flintshire, N. W., where is a famous spring called St. Winifred's Well. Tradition says that the saint was beheaded on a hill above the spring, where St. Winifred's Church now stands; and that the head, after decapitation, rolled to the bottom of the hill, and where it stopped the well sprang up. Be this as it may, many people, it is said, have derived great benefit from the water, by drinking it and from bathing in it. It is said to be infallible in relief of rheumatics, neuralgia, sciatica, &c. So I took it into my head to simulate rheumatism for a time; so one day I said to the woman who was with me, 'Let us go and see what we can do at Holywell.' At this time we were at Rhyl. She consented, and after maturing our plans, the next day we started to Holywell, where we took a small furnished room upstairs—back room at a cobbler's for 3s. a week. We told them we were come from the West of England for the benefit of the celebrated waters, as we were both suffering from rheumatic pains, and had been advised to try whether the spring would do us any good. So having paid a week's rent in advance, the next day we commenced operations. We soon found out the names and residences of the most benevolent persons, and succeeded beyond our expectations. The following morning we bathed at the spring. A man is kept there to attend males, and a famale attends females. I went there, supported on two sticks, but I subsequently got a crutch. I pretended to be much worse than my wife? She was afflicted in the arms; I in the legs. We continued this game for a few days, and then ladies came to see us at our lodgings, and never leaving without a donation. Some days we got as much as 10s. a day, besides wine, porter, mutton, cakes, &c., and books to read. I carried on this game for five weeks, living on the fat of the land, till one unfortunate day I sent my wife for a half pint of rum, which so exhilarated us that we got another; after which I insisted on having a dance together in the room, which, through our operations and jumps brought down part of the plaster of the ceiling underneath us, on the table where the cobbler and his wife were at tea. It was an old rickety house, and the man told me afterwards that, hearing the rumpus overhead, he and his wife had gone upstairs and seen us dancing together for a quarter of an hour before the ceiling fell. When I got downstairs I found the room half-full of the neighbours, to whom the cobbler and his wife had given the intelligence about the dancing cripples. This, together with the row about the damaged ceiling (it was a large piece of plaster—I should think it was 16 or 20 feet in circumference), made me resolve to 'hook' it at once, for the news had spread like wildfire. I then hastily told my wife she would meet me at a certain place in Ben Jonson street, Liverpool and, having given her some money, I startad a once for Chester (17 miles), which place I reached withing four hours, and the next day I reached Liverpool, where the woman found me two days after. There are many 'lurks' which I have not now the time or space to dwell upon; neither have I time or opportunity just now to say much about pseudo-doctors; but another week, sir, if you please to forward me (per Mr. Jelfs) another stamped envelope, I will do my best for your information.—I remain, honoured sir, with the greatest respect, your unworthy servant, "GEORGE ATKINS BRINE"

"P.S.—There are many remarks I should like to make respecting vagrancy. *Imprimis*, the motive power must be stopped before the machinery can be brought to a stand-still. People who indiscriminately give alms are far more to blame than the recipients. Until this truth be widely known and acted upon mendicity will flourish. This, and this alone, is the greatest obstacle that impedes your progress, although, I should say, not an insurmountable one.

"G. A. B."

Mr. Ribton Turner, the Secretary of the Society, reports that, though there may be here and there embellishments of the truth, inquiry seems to show that the above account is substantially accurate.

MR. TWEED.

NEW YORK, *June* 17.

THE principal event of the last few days has been the announcement of the decision of the Court of Appeal in Tweed's case. Tweed was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve years, and has been for the past year and a half confined on Blackwell's Island as a sort of State prisoner while his lawyers and hangers-on in New York have been doing their utmost to get him out by upsetting the sentence of the judge who tried him. There was a good deal of melodrama of a low and amusing sort about his incarceration, arising out of the contrast not merely between his lofty station as "boss" and his humble appearance as a convict, but also between his political pretensions and the actual facts of his career. When this creature, who began life by swindling his father, and seemed likely to end it like any common malefactor, was asked at the entrance of the prison to give his occupation, he answered that he was a "statesman," a reply which threw a good deal of light upon Tweed's own state of mind, as well as upon a good many other things. Undoubtedly he regarded his imprisonment as a move in the political game, very much like getting a bill through or levying a tax at Albany. Imprisonment and threats of imprisonment were political tricks which he had often seen used in municipal warfare; he had often seen indictments used as a means of political advancements, and knew very well how many thousand of them had been at one time "pigeon-holed" in the District Attorney's office for reasons best known to the District Attorney. He had still a fortune to be counted by millions, and a large party of adherents outside, and the probabilities were very strong that with able lawyers to work up the case in the higher courts, he might in a few months be set at liberty, and reappear as a statesman again. He had no reason to think that the mass of the people were throughout hostile to him, for after his thefts had been exposed he had been elected State Senator, and his money alone would give him great political power, even if he preferred to take an obscurer part than he had hitherto done, and rather be the cause of statesmanship in others than be "boss" again himself. In his calculations he was not altogether wrong. His lawyers at once begun *habeas corpus* proceedings, and although the Supreme Court sustained Judge Davis, who tried the case, the Court of Appeal has unanimously reversed the decision, and Tweed will soon be at large. Whether he will be tried again on other indictments and sent back, remains to be seen.

If Tweed reads the Court of Appeal's decision with care he will probably be convinced more than ever that the proceedings against him were of a political nature, and that his persecutors merely went through the form of a trial to give an external appearance of decency to what they did. The prosecution against him was not for a felony, but a misdemeanour; there being no proofs at the time of the trial sufficient to convict him of embezzlement or theft, but merely enough to prove him guilty of a breach of his statutory duties as an auditor of public accounts. The statute on the subject made the extent of the penalty for this misdemeanour imprisonment for one year and a fine of 250 dols. In Tweed's case, however, the prosecuting lawyers determined to unite in one indictment a great variety of separate indictments, each one charging him with a separate act of negligence, and thus to obtain a cumulative sentence. This was done by the court, and Tweed was sent to prison for twelve years, each year being the result of a separate conviction on a separate count. This was regarded as a great triumph for the public at the time. There had been immense difficulty in the way of obtaining any conviction at all, and the device of uniting a host of independent indictments in one "omnibus" indictment had been resorted to with fear and trembling, and with much doubt as to the result. The question was raised at the time whether the judge on the trial would accumulate the sentences, and it was thought by most lawyers that there were considerable objections to the introduction of a precedent which would really wipe out the distinction between misdemeanours and felonies, and make it possible for courts to change the very nature of the criminal law by heaping up punishments one on top of another. But to these objections Judge Noah Davis did not attend; but, as soon as the jury brought in their verdict, sentenced Tweed on each offence separately, making his term of imprisonment twelve years in all—practically (for a man of his age) a life sentence.

There is no sort of doubt that substantial justice was done by this decision, for the negligence in "auditing" of which the prisoner was convicted was in reality the very means selected by Tweed, Sweeny, Hall, and Connolly for perpetrating their frauds upon the city treasury; without the negligence in auditing the rest of the conspiracy would have come to nothing. But the Court of Appeal has nevertheless upset this sentence on the ground that the limit of imprisonment was a year under the statute, and there is no authority, at least in this State, for uniting a number of misdemeanours in one indictment, and thus getting a virtually unlimited power of sentence out of a statute which was intended for comparatively petty offences and light punishments. Authorities outside of our State, whether in England or in other States of the Union, are of course, not binding under our system. There can be little doubt that the decision approved by every member of the court is right, and there is a very gratifying absence of criticism on it, even in newspapers most severe upon Tweed and the Ring. Still, if we ask ourselves how it looks to Tweed, we can hardly doubt that in his mind (and in the minds of course of a large number of people of his sort) the decision is a kind of political victory, just as the decision below was a political defeat. The old "statesman" knows all about the history of Judge Davis and of the Court of Appeal. Judge Davis, like himself, is a politician, and not long ago was district attorney for the southern district of New York, in which position he became unfortunately "mixed up" in the prosecution of Phelps, Dodge and Company. Did he not? take part in an unjust attack upon an unoffending firm then! Did he not, to use the vernacular, "strike" the firm with Jayne, the special agent, or otherwise informer, for his partner? And then did not this good man get himself elected to the Supreme Court on the Reform ticket (and no one knows better than Tweed how elections are carried), and was not his decision bought and paid for by the election? On the other hand, the Court of Appeal is an election court too; and the story has over and over again been repeated in the newspapers that one or two of the judges were fraudulently "counted in" some years ago, their elections having been bargained for by Tweed on the one side in New York, and the corrupt canal politicians in the interior of the State on the other.

In this way the matter probably seems to Tweed and his friends. They are, it is needless to say, wrong in their estimate of the forces which at present control the politics of New York. Judge Davis is an honest judge, and the Court of Appeal is an honest court. The "machine" still exists, but it is in such hands as those of Governor Tilden and the Reform Democrats. What Tweed called "politics" we now call stealing, and his "statesmen" we know as thieves.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL PRESS.

The little letter in which Mr. Gladstone has just expressed his dissatisfaction with "the Liberal press of London" discloses on the part of the writer a feeling of injury and resentment of which there had previously been other indications. There is, it is rumoured, to be some change in the management of the halfpenny evening paper which is chiefly known by its circulation in the streets; and Mr. Gladstone affects to be thrown into profound dismay by this dreadful news. He gives it to be understood that he has in these late dark days clung to the *Echo* as the last bulwark of sound and honest Liberalism, and that he fears its conversion into an organ of another kind will deprive the party of its only trustworthy representative. "The Liberal press of London" he says, "is in my opinion by no means so redundant in healthy principle or vigorous action as to be able to dispense even tolerably with the aid of a newspaper so widely circulated and so honourably and ably conducted as the *Echo*." We are afraid that many persons, while appreciating the *Echo* as a handy sheet of telegrams and gossip, have hitherto failed to recognize its importance as one of the great forces at work in our political life. Indeed, the conditions under which such a journal has to be published render it almost impossible for it to touch upon public questions except in a slight and superficial manner. It is a mere handbill of afternoon news, and nobody except Mr. Gladstone would dream of going to it for an authoritative opinion on any subject, or would imagine that it had any influence on public opinion. There is something singularly childish and absurd in pretending that a paper of this kind, which people only glance at for the telegrams, is essential to the maintenance of Liberal interests. If indeed the Liberal party has of late been kept alive solely by the efforts of the *Echo*, there could hardly be a more melancholy proof of its hopeless inanition. It may be conjectured, however, that Mr. Gladstone's main object was not so much to celebrate the late editor of the *Echo* has to take an opportunity of expressing his own pent-up feelings in regard to other newspapers. A year or two since he enunciated the theory that conscientious journalism was to be found in the provinces alone, and that the London press represented merely the bilious effervescence of the Clubs; and it may be supposed that subsequent reverses have not altered his opinion on this point, especially as the taint has been spreading even to virtuous and unsophisticated country editors, who never go to clubs, but write their leaders in the bosom of their families. It should be remembered, however, that, though in the latter years of his Government Mr. Gladstone was sharply criticized even by journalists of his own party, there was, in the first instance, too much of a disposition to dispense with criticism altogether.

Looking back on it, there can be little doubt that the weak point of Mr. Gladstone's Ministerial career was the false position in which he was placed at the outset by the obsequiousness and flattery of the Liberal majority. Whatever he said or did was accepted with unquestioning faith, as if it were a decree from heaven, and beyond the range of merely human judgment. Those were the days when the *Daily Telegraph* discovered the People's William, and devoted itself to daily worship of the idol, who, on his part, did not disdain to smile on his votary, and reward him with confidential inspirations. Other journals, it is true, hesitated to prostrate themselves in quite so abject a manner as the *Telegraph*, but the chorus of unreasoning adoration was for some time pretty steadily maintained. In sounding this note the press no doubt reflected very closely the prevailing mood of the Liberal majority; and in so doing it intensified the evil influences by which Mr. Gladstone was surrounded. Nothing could be more perilous to an ecstatic nature such as his than the absence of any check on erratic impulses in the shape of friendly but frank and candid criticism. He was encouraged in the delusion of his own omnipotence, and learned to regard as an enemy any one who ventured, even on the most trivial point, to question his infallibility. The servile adulation of the newspapers and of the Parliamentary majority on the one hand, and the tendency of his own mind to impulsive dogmatism on the other, operated in a singularly injurious manner; and it is not difficult to trace to this source most of the disasters of the party. Judging from the strange fondness, like that of Titania for Bottom, with which he accepted the gross and fulsome flatteries of the *Telegraph*—and there were once rumours of a baronetcy to reward those services—Mr. Gladstone's idea of a newspaper of "healthy principle and vigorous action" would seem to be one which daily glorified with exaggerated emphasis and extravagant praise whatever policy he might choose to adopt without reference to the principles of the party in whose name it was put forth or to its practicability at the moment. On the French stage one of Got's most amusing parts is that of a servant whose function it is to carry a judge's train, and who feels bound, by way of identifying himself thoroughly with his master, as if they were one flesh and blood connected by the tail of the rope, to imitate with a ruder energy every movement and gesture of the latter, who is thus made continually ridiculous. Much the same service was rendered by the *Telegraph* to Mr. Gladstone, till at the last, when it saw its patron on the point of falling, it took the opportunity of aiming a kick at him as he went down, and then cringing to his rival. The sudden change in the tone of the *Telegraph* was perhaps less remarkable for its shabbiness than for its singular audacity.

It may be presumed that, in speaking of the "Liberal press of London," Mr. Gladstone had in view those papers which are distinctively organs of the party. It is significant, however that nearly the whole press of Londom is Liberal in its profession of opinion, though it has not been of late years so fortunte as to find itself in frequent or very sympathetic agreement with Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone will probably account for this by the supposition that the journals in question are weak in principle and corrupt in action; but it is also possible to believe that it is Mr. Gladstone's own wanderings from sound Liberalism which have brought about this alienation. In point of fact, however, the uselessness of party organs has by this time been pretty well exposed. It may be assumed that a Minister does not,care to have his views on any important question given to the world until he is ready to place them before Parliament; and a newspaper which every morning merely repeats, with more or less discretion or indiscretion, what is said by the leaders of its party the night before neither obtains nor deserves attention. The party Conservative papers are quite as empty and impotent in their own way as those on the Liberal side which, in Mr. Gladstone's opinion, are in such a hopeless condition, and for just the same reason. A mere echo affords no satisfaction to public curiosity, for it only repeats what is already known Mr. Disraeli has shown the practical sagacity of his mature years by holding aloof from any connection with organs which would only embarrass and compromise his Administration by the pretence that they were entitled to speak for it. It may also be thought that one of the most fortunate things that ever happened to Mr. Bright was the death of the *Morning Star*. If its existence had unfortunately been prolonged, it would no doubt have continued to register and confirm the narrowness of mind, class jealousy, and petty spitefulness which had become the characteristics of the political sect to whom it belonged, and who in using it were influenced by it in turn. It is impossible not to see that release from this unwholesome parasite has been, in fact, the turning point of Mr Bright's career. It is no doubt very natural that a Government should desire to be supported by the press, but that support ceases to have any meaning or value when it is given as a matter of course, and when readers know beforehand exactly what they will find when they open the sheet. There may be some truth in Mr. Gladstone's sneer at the weakness of the journals of this party, which indeed have almost abandoned politics for lighter and more sensational matters; but it cannot be said that he himself has done much to cultivate "healthy principle" by his selection of the newspaper which he delighted to honour. It is known that the late Government endeavoured to establish confidential relations of a novel character with newspapers which it thought would be useful to it, and that indeed a sort of bureau, after the French fashion, was for a time actually established under the supervision of one of the Premier's most intimate agents. It may be said that there can be no objection to a Government giving information for the benefit of the public, but that depends on the price demanded for it, and in this case the information offered was clearly a reward for a sacrifice of independence. That in a free country a statesman such as Mr. Gladstone should hanker after a *claque* of such papers as the *Daily Telegraph* does indeed suggest some uneasy reflections as to the progress of true Liberal convictions.—*Saturday Review.*

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"BOHEMIANISM."

(*New York Tribune.*)

WHEN a man of letter wants money, raiment, roof, and something to eat and to drink, and feels that he lacks all these and even the hope of them, because of his own egregious folly, he finds but little consolation in the prospect of a handsome monument, and of many mortuary notices—ten lines—each of "agate close"—in the newspapers. Your true lax-living writer would prefer cash payment. His unwise ways, which leave him something of his taste, his talent, his dexterity, his miscellaneous abilities, reduce almost to nothing his love of approbation, his self-respect, and his desire for posthumous remembrance. He likes his cellar, his chat over the beer, his pipe, and a resonable certainty of bed and breakfast. Respectability, which is the leading idea of a monument, irritates one who is in bad repute with sober people, as they usually are with him. Steady study he is incapable of; and so he is of persistent work; but he can at a pinch, and under the spur of an empty stomach and pocket, crowd a great deal of study and general toil into a few hours. One who has sometimes plenty of money, and during long intervals none at all, grows improvident out of the very uncertainty of his income, until at last, though opportunity should present, he can no longer take kindly to fixed financial ways. Sensitive possibly to the last degree, he uses no precaution against words and deeds which are sure to wound him sharply. He accepts the character of a man who cannot get along. Fools gird, proper people chide, old friends look askance, doors are shut in his face, loans are refused, the beershop closes his account, and nothing may be left him but the hospitable streets, up and down which he walks, may be at midnight, and is not very unhappy, thinking of poets and philosophers, recalling scraps of verse and anecdote, dreaming of youth and lost love, and the dead; or of the shore, the meadow, the grove, and the hill which his childhood knew. To cleanly livers he is a mystery—to all manner of church members, and merchants, and men of family. Those who read his few things in newspaper or magazine would be astonished at his figure. He isn't in the least nice, and he cannot be.

Yet if the word were just, it would give him at least $2 50c. a week as a moral example. There are sermons in his shabbiness and shiftlessness, and warnings in his wants, and in the woeful end which surely awaits him. Lads with a love of literature, who fancy that it would be a fine thing to be a Bohemian, like Savage and Chattertone and Dermody, had better think twenty times before they rush into any such folly. For, in the first place, if there were no material points to be considered, beginners should take heed of the waste of ability which the so-called Bohemian life brings with it. They will not find it pleasant at the end of a loose and unbridled career to reflect that they might have done much and have done so little—a few verses, a tale or so, a farce, a few jokes in the comic newspapers, and a miscellany of pen and ink stuff forgotten in the reading. Of course, their light performances have creditable elements—brillinacy, perhaps, humour, good feeling, a suspicion of high and honourable aspiration. It is generous, doubtless, for a writer to put his best into his public writing, and to reserve his worst for his own daily life and conversation; but such liberality comes to no good at last. Bad habits take away the power of good work. Without their constant companionship, a man forgets what is in the books. Exigency will make him tolerant of his own hasty faults, and unmindful of the duty of doing his best for the mere sake of doing it. Sensual pleasures will render the finest hand coarse in time. "He who drinks beer," said Dr. Johnson, "thinks beer;" and the stronger the beer, the smaller the thought, may be added. Moreover, a want of method will make results fragmentary and quality unequal, while the waste of precious time and the unimproved "once" of opportunity will crown the disaster of an ill-spent life. Then will come men's pity, harder to bear than their reproaches; the sting of conscience; the sense of failure; want, mortification, the extreme of discomfort, and at last death and the grave, with the undertaker's bill paid by the charitable and a monument raised by subscription! Young gentlemen still in *Liber Primus*, this is the brilliant Bohemianism of which you sometimes pleasantly dream. Our advice to you is to have nothing to do with it. Love literature as much as you please, but cultivate a habit of paying your debts, of saving your money, of improving your time, of keeping sober, and of wearing clean shirts! There isn't a writer living by his wits in this great city, who will not, in his serious moments, tell you that this is good counsel. He may repeat it to you over the mug of beer which you are to pay for, warning you to do as he preaches and not as he practices. Then he will drink the beer and wait for you to offer him a cigar.

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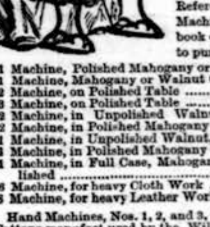

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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